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ABSTRACT

This report presents the second comprehensive look at the conditions of children and families in Arizona. Building upon information presented in the 1992 Factbook, this document presents and analyzes 48 indicators of child well-being. Following the executive summary and tables, chapter 1 provides an overview of the data for the state as a whole, including a summary of key findings and tables depicting raw numbers, rates adjusted for population growth, and rate changes over time. Racial and ethnic breakdowns are presented when such data are available. Chapters 2-16 offer individual county profiles, following the general format established in the state chapter. These chapters offer insights into regional variations and identify varying conditions for children across the state. The report charts data within the state and county chapters for each of the following six categories: (1) poverty; (2) child health and safety; (3) child abuse/neglect and out-of-home care; (4) early care and education; (5) children in school; and (6) teens at-risk. Overall, findings reveal significant improvements for a few indicators since 1990, most notably within birth-related items, such as an increase in the percent of women receiving timely prenatal care and a decrease in low birth-weight births. Findings also suggest there has been a worsening for many indicators, including poverty, firearm-related deaths and hospitalizations, alleged child abuse incidents, and births to teens. (TJQ)

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KIDS COUNT FACTBOOK: ARIZONA'S CHILDREN 1994

MORRISON INSTITUTE
FOR PUBLIC POLICY

SCHOOL OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY

kids count

Funded by:
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MORRISON INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC POLICY

Established in 1981 through a gift from the Morrison family of Gilbert, Arizona, Morrison Institute for Public Policy is an Arizona State University (ASU) resource that conducts research on public policy matters, informs policymakers and the public about issues of importance to Arizona, and advises leaders on choices and actions. A center in the School of Public Affairs (College of Public Programs), Morrison Institute helps make ASU's resources accessible by bridging the gap between the worlds of scholarship and public policy.

Morrison Institute's researchers are some of Arizona's most experienced and well known policy analysts. Their wide-ranging experiences in the public and private sectors and in policy development at the local, state, and national levels ensure that Morrison Institute's work is balanced and realistic. The Institute's interests and expertise span such areas as education, urban growth, the environment, human services, and economic development.

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Kids Count Factbook: Arizona's Children 1994

KIDS COUNT FACTBOOK: ARIZONA'S CHILDREN 1994 presents the second comprehensive look at the conditions of children and families in Arizona. Building upon information presented in the 1992 Factbook, this document paints the picture of changing conditions between two time periods: (1) a base year in the mid-1980s to 1990, and (2) from 1990 to the most current year for which indicator data were available (1992 or 1993). In total, 48 indicators of child well-being are presented and analyzed in this document.

New indicators include newborns in intensive care, firearm-related deaths and hospitalizations, alleged child abuse victims, family planning services, juvenile referrals, and active DES child support cases. Only one indicator from the 1992 Factbook—juveniles held in county detention centers—could not be included because the installation of a new statewide data collection system had just been completed (see sources and notes section for more detail).

Chapter 1 provides an overview of the data for the state as a whole, including a summary of key findings and tables depicting raw numbers, rates adjusted for population growth, and rate changes over time. Racial/ethnic breakdowns are presented when these data were available. Chapters 2-16 offer individual county profiles, following the general format established in the state chapter. These chapters offer insights into regional variations and identifies varying conditions for children across the state.

Overall, findings reveal significant improvements for a few indicators since 1990, most notably within birth-related items, such as an increase in the percent of women receiving timely prenatal care and a decrease in low birth-weight births. On the other hand, findings suggest there has been considerable worsening for many indicators, including poverty, firearm-related deaths and hospitalizations, alleged child abuse incidents, and births to teens.

The Factbook presents the data divided into six major categories; key findings for each category are summarized below. Complete data for each area are charted within the state and county chapters.

Poverty: Conditions of poverty continue to be a significant factor in the decline of child well-being in Arizona. In 1993, an estimated 23.4% of children under age 18 lived in poverty, or over one of every five children. Conditions for younger children were worse, in that over one in four (27.0%) lived in homes below the poverty level. In several rural counties, nearly one of every two children lived in poverty. Significant increases were visible in other indicators of economic distress including families receiving AFDC, food stamps, free/reduced lunches, and in the numbers of homeless children.

Child Health and Safety: Positive signs were evident for several indicators within this category including decreases in the number of women receiving late or no prenatal care, low birth-weight births, infant deaths, and reported cases of sexually transmitted diseases. Continued decline, however, was seen in other health and safety indicators. These include higher percentages of drownings, children without health insurance coverage, firearm-related deaths and hospitalizations, homicides, and diagnosed cases of HIV infection/AIDS. Unfortunately, large numbers of Arizona children and family members were still without adequate health care, protection, and support.

Child Abuse/Neglect and Out-of-Home Care: Reports of alleged child abuse continued to climb in Arizona, reaching 48,283 in 1993, and involving almost 83,000 children. Out-of-home placements for reasons of abuse or neglect also increased beyond that accounted for by population growth, as did numbers of active DES child support cases (e.g., "deadbeat" parents or those in which paternity and/or obligation is being established).

Early Care and Education: The number of indigent children receiving comprehensive state or federally funded preschool services increased slightly, from an estimated 35% of those eligible in 1990 to 37% in 1993. The number of state-approved child care spaces also increased, covering approximately 58% of the children under six living in single or dual-parent working households in 1993 (up from 42% in 1990).

Children in School: Arizona's public schools have continued to educate larger numbers of students since 1990. Of these students, greater percentages were identified in 1993 as being in need of migrant services and as being limited English proficient. The annual dropout rate worsened, while the four-year graduation rate improved (although definitional and procedural changes need to be considered). Achievement data revealed that students did not score well on the first year administration of the ASAP performance-based assessments focused on higher level thinking skills, while Arizona students continued to be "average" in performance on the national norm-referenced basic skills tests.

Teens At-Risk: Increases in the numbers of teenage girls having babies continued to occur. Suicides among teens, however, decreased statewide. Reported use of alcohol and cocaine was down, while marijuana and inhalant use increased slightly. Perhaps of more concern, percentages of those reporting use for the first time at age 13 or younger increased for all drug categories except marijuana.

Finally, slight increases were visible in the number of juvenile arrests for violent crimes, while the percent of overall juvenile arrests decreased slightly. Unfortunately, although increased media attention has been focused on juvenile crime issues, unduplicated arrest data were not yet available to determine if more children were committing crimes or if some children were simply committing more crimes.

The analyses undertaken in *KIDS COUNT FACTBOOK: ARIZONA'S CHILDREN 1994* clearly demonstrate that while the state's child population has increased, the overall quality of life for these children has worsened (despite improvements in several areas). The table on the following page highlights 30 indicators for which consistent trend data were available. Between 1990 and the update year (1992 or 1993), 23 of the indicators displayed increased rates (depicting worsening conditions in most cases), five revealed rate decreases (depicting improvements), and the rate for two remained the same. Tables that follow summarize a range of child well-being conditions, broken down by individual counties. Complete data profiles for all state and county indicators are found in separate chapters.

In conclusion, children comprised over 27% of Arizona's population in 1993 representing nearly 1.1 million individuals. Many of these children lived in healthy, nurturing environments, but growing numbers experienced increased distress. Their deteriorating situation was measured by the rise in the number who lived in poverty, were killed or hospitalized by firearms, became pregnant, committed crimes, or took drugs at a young age. As these numbers continue to grow, so does the need for a public policy response. The multiplicity of problems impacting Arizona's children require ongoing attention and long-term solutions.

COMPOSITE LOOK:
RATE CHANGES FOR ARIZONA'S CHILDREN OVER TIME†

INDICATOR	Base Year → 1990	1990 → Update Year
CHILD POVERTY		
Children Living in Poverty (0-17 yrs.; estimate)	Increase	Increase
Children in AFDC Families (0-18 yrs.)	Increase	Increase
Children in Families Receiving Food Stamps (0-18 yrs.)	Increase	Increase
Approved Free/Reduced Lunch Applications (gr. K-12)	Increase	Increase
AHCCCS Enrollment (0-19 yrs.)	Increase	Increase
Births Covered by AHCCCS	Increase	Increase
CHILD HEALTH & SAFETY		
Women Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	Increase	Decrease
Low Birth-weight Births	Increase	Same
Newborns in Intensive Care Program	—	Increase
Infant Deaths/Mortality Rate	Decrease	Decrease
Child Drownings (0-4 yrs.)	Decrease	Increase
Firearm-related Deaths (0-19 yrs.)	Decrease	Increase
Firearm-related Hospitalizations (0-19 yrs.)	Increase	Increase
Homicide Victims (0-18 yrs.)	Increase	Increase
Reported Cases of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (0-19 yrs.)	Increase	Decrease
Diagnosed Cases of HIV Infection (0-19 yrs.)	Increase	Increase
CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT & OUT-OF-HOME CARE		
Child Abuse Reports (0-17 yrs.)	Increase	Increase
Out-of-Home Placements by DES (0-17 yrs.)	Increase	Increase
EARLY CARE & EDUCATION		
Federal/State Preschool Services	Increase	Increase
State-approved Child Care Spaces	—	Increase
CHILDREN IN SCHOOL		
Students Identified as Limited English Proficient	Increase	Increase
Students Receiving Migrant Services	Same	Increase
High School Dropout Rate (gr. 9-12)	—	Increase*
High School Graduation Rate	Increase*	Increase*
TEENS AT RISK		
Births to Teens (13-18 yrs.)	Increase	Increase
Teen Suicides (15-19 yrs.)	Decrease	Decrease
Juvenile Arrests (8-17 yrs.)	Increase	Decrease
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes (8-17 yrs.)	Increase	Increase
Juveniles Committed to Secure DYTR Correctional Facilities	—	Same
First Time Drug Use at Age 13 or Below	Increase	Increase

† Table depicts an analysis of rate changes (as adjusted by population growth) for 30 indicators for which trend data were available. In most cases, a rate "increase" depicts "worsening" of that condition for children; a rate "decrease" depicts a "better" condition. Actual indicator totals, rates, and rate increases or decreases for Arizona are presented in Chapter 1.

— No consistent trend data available.

* Although common definitions have been applied for the past three years, caution is still warranted in reviewing these data due to potential reporting inconsistencies.

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RATE CHANGES FOR ARIZONA'S CHILDREN ACROSS COUNTIES SINCE 1990*

	Apache	Cochise	Coconino	Gila	Graham	Greenlee	La Paz	Maricopa	Mohave	Navajo	Pima	Pinal	Santa Cruz	Yavapai	Yuma	Arizona
CHILD POVERTY																
Children Living in Poverty (0-17 yrs.; estimate)	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
CHILD HEALTH & SAFETY																
Women Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	D	D	D	D	D	D	I	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Low Birth-weight Births	I	I	I	D	I	D	D	S	I	D	I	D	D	I	D	S
Firearm-related Deaths (0-19 yrs.)	I	I	D	I	S	I	I	I	I	D	D	I	S	D	I	I
Reported Cases of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (0-19 yrs.)	D	D	D	D	I	I	I	S	I	D	D	I	D	D	I	D
CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT																
Child Abuse Reports to DES (0-17 yrs.)	I	D	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	D	I	D	I	I	I
CHILDREN IN SCHOOL																
Students Identified as Limited English Proficient**	I	I	I	I	I	D	D	I	I	I	I	S	I	I	I	I
High School Dropouts	D	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	D	I	I	I	S	D	I
High School Graduation Rate	I	I	S	D	I	I	S	I	I	I	D	I	I	I	I	I
TEENS AT RISK																
Births to Teens (13-18 yrs.)	D	D	I	D	I	D	I	I	I	D	I	D	I	I	I	I
Teen Suicides (15-19 yrs.)	D	D	D	I	S	S	D	D	I	D	I	I	S	D	I	D
Juvenile Arrests (8-17 yrs.)	I	D	D	D	I	D	D	D	D	I	I	I	I	I	I	D

* Changes in rates (adjusted for population growth); I = Increase, D = Decrease, and S = Same. **For space reasons, a sample of indicators across categories are presented.**

CONDITIONS OF ARIZONA'S CHILDREN: A SNAPSHOT OF RATES (PER 100) AND RANKINGS*

	Children Living in Poverty (0-17 yrs; 1993; estimate)		Children in Families Receiving Food Stamps (0-18 yrs; 1993)		Women Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care (1992)		Low Birth-weight Births (1992)		Complete Immunizations Among 2-year-olds (1993)		High School Dropouts (gr. 9-12; 1993)		Births to Teens (13-18 yrs; 1992)		Composite Rank**
Counties	**rate**	**rank**	**rate**	**rank**	**rate**	**rank**	**rate**	**rank**	**rate**	**rank**	**rate**	**rank**	**rate**	**rank**	**rank**
Apache	52.9	15	46.2	15	45.1	12	7.0	11	29.0	14	13.8	10	3.8	4	15
Cochise	29.8	8	27.1	8	27.0	2	6.9	10	49.4	5	11.0	7	3.8	4	5
Coconino	28.2	7	24.2	6	45.0	11	7.8	15	42.2	8	9.8	4	3.9	6	7
Gila	27.2	6	38.2	14	35.0	6	6.3	7	54.4	3	14.3	11	5.6	13	9
Graham	32.9	10	29.7	9	31.4	4	6.4	8	45.4	6	6.9	2	3.4	2	4
Greenlee	12.8	1	19.4	2	28.7	3	4.4	1	36.8	12	4.7	1	3.0	1	1
La Paz	40.0	13	34.0	12	53.3	15	4.7	3	44.7	7	18.3	15	5.1	11	13
Maricopa	19.1	2	20.7	3	23.7	1	6.5	9	56.6	1	12.5	8	4.6	9	2
Mohave	23.5	4	26.3	7	41.6	9	7.7	14	55.4	2	16.0	12	4.9	10	8
Navajo	40.9	14	34.1	13	44.6	10	5.9	6	35.2	13	9.5	3	4.4	7	11
Pima	24.4	5	22.9	4	35.6	7	7.1	13	41.7	10	12.6	9	4.4	7	6
Pinal	34.0	11	33.7	11	38.8	8	5.8	5	26.4	15	16.7	13	6.5	15	14
Santa Cruz	36.1	12	23.1	5	49.7	14	5.5	4	52.8	4	17.2	14	5.6	13	11
Yavapai	19.3	3	18.3	1	33.2	5	7.0	11	38.2	11	10.0	5	3.5	3	3
Yuma	29.9	9	30.7	10	46.4	13	4.5	2	41.8	9	10.6	6	5.4	12	10
ARIZONA	**23.4**	—	**23.6**	—	**29.9**	—	**6.5**	—	**42.6**	—	**12.4**	—	**4.6**	—	—

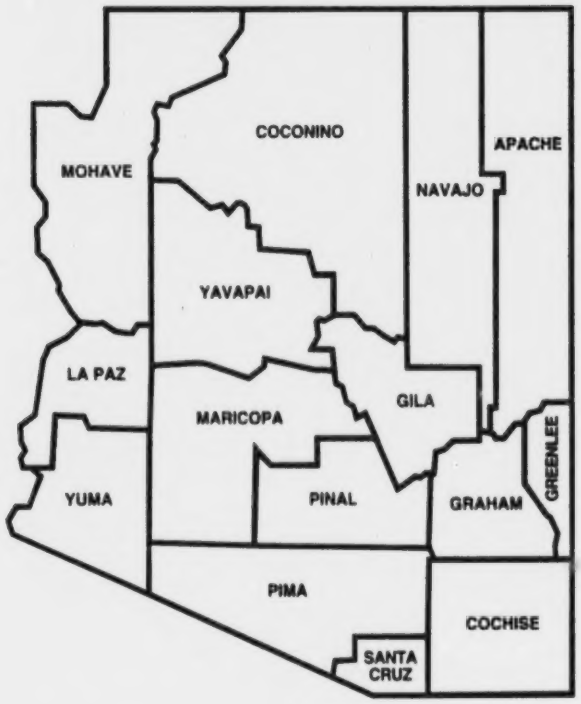
* For the rankings, 1 = best and 15 = worst rate. When a tie occurred, both counties received the same rank. Each indicator includes data for all individuals in Arizona, including those living and/or receiving services on Indian reservations.

** Composite rank for the seven indicators profiled on this chart.

CHAPTER 1:
ARIZONA OVERVIEW

Viewed as a desirable place to live, Arizona has been a magnet for growth, steadily attracting individuals and development since the post-war decades. In 1980, Arizona's total population was 2.72 million, increasing to 3.67 million in 1990, and to an estimated 3.95 million in 1993. Children under age 18 represent a substantial portion, reaching 27.3% of Arizona's population in 1993. Although vast rural areas exist, some 73% of Arizona's population reside in urbanized locations.

ARIZONA COUNTIES



ARIZONA'S child population continues to increase, more so now in the 1990s than in years prior. Table 1.1 reveals that between 1980 and 1990, the number of children rose an average of 2.4% per year (24% total), while from 1990 to 1993, the growth equaled over 3% per year (10% total). In 1993, children represented 27.3% of the state's population.

Overall quality-of-life conditions for this growing number of children continue to be of concern, although some improvements since 1990 have occurred. Of the 28 indicators

TABLE 1.1: CHILD POPULATION (0-17 YEARS)
ARIZONA

Race/ Ethnicity	1980		1990		Growth 80 → 90	1993 (estimate)		Growth 90 → 93
White	505,287	64%	585,830	60%	16%	626,258	58%	7%
Hispanic	184,013	23%	265,374	27%	44%	306,810	29%	16%
Native American	65,871	8%	78,665	8%	19%	85,565	8%	9%
African American	25,889	3%	35,256	4%	36%	39,821	4%	13%
Other	10,427	1%	15,994	2%	53%	18,837	2%	18%
TOTAL	**791,487**	**99%***	**981,119**	**101%***	**24%**	**1,077,291**	**101%***	**10%**

* Does not equal 100% due to rounding

Note: Important qualifications exist for many indicators presented in this Factbook. Data interpretation and conclusions should occur only after reviewing relevant sources/notes sections.

shown on Table 1.3 for which trend data since 1990 were available, rate increases (depicting worsening conditions in most cases) were visible for 21. (All indicator data are presented in Table 1.3 unless otherwise noted. Also, all rates have been adjusted for population).

CHILD POVERTY

Poverty continues to be a significant factor in the decline of child well-being in Arizona. Census data reveal that 16.5% of the state's children lived in poverty in 1980, increasing to 22.2% in 1990, and increasing further to an estimated 23.4% in 1993. The status of children under age five was even worse, with an estimated 27.0% living in poverty in 1993. These state averages, however, mask the extreme poverty conditions in many of Arizona's rural counties. For example, over 50% of the children in Apache County and 40% of those in La Paz and Navajo Counties resided in poverty in 1993.

Beyond information extracted from the census, the rise in child poverty can be seen through other indicators as noted below.

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) — In 1993, 11.6% of Arizona's children lived in families receiving AFDC assistance, up from 8.1% in 1990 and 5.5% in 1985. Apache County had the highest percent (22.4%), while Yavapai County had the lowest (7.4%).

Food Stamps — Nearly one of every four children in the state (23.6%) lived in families that received food stamps in 1993, up from 15.5% in 1990 and 12.1% in 1988. Apache County had the highest rate (46.2%), while Yavapai County had the lowest rate (18.3%).

Free and Reduced Lunch Program — Some 43.3% of the state's public school children participated in the federal free and reduced-cost lunch program in 1993, up from 36.1% in 1990 and 32.4% in 1988. The highest rate of participation during 1993 occurred within Apache County (73.8%), while the lowest was in Yavapai County (36.3%).

AHCCCS Enrollment — In 1993, one of every four children from newborn to 19 years in Arizona (26.9%) was enrolled in the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS), the state's indigent health care program, up from 22.0% in 1990 and 15.7% in 1988. All counties experienced enrollment increases, with the highest rate found in Apache County (46.3%) and the lowest in Yavapai County (21.9%). In addition, 42.1% of all Arizona births in 1993 were to mothers enrolled in AHCCCS, up from 30.2% in 1990, and 19.2% in 1988.

Homeless Children — Although an exact count of homeless children in Arizona was not available, schools and social service agencies responding to an ADE survey identified 20,382 such children during Fall 1993, up from 12,890 identified through the same survey in 1990. Duplication exists within these numbers because some children may have been served by more than one agency or school. Census data from 1990 identified an unduplicated count of 5,237 homeless children. This number, however, is known to be an undercount.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Thirteen indicators were analyzed within this category: three showed rate decreases, one remained stable, and rate increases were noted for seven (no trend data existed for two).

Late or No Prenatal Care — The number of women giving birth who received late or no prenatal care decreased significantly from 23,281 (33.8% of all births) in 1990 to 20,555 (29.9%) in 1992. Improvements occurred across all racial/ethnic groups although major concern remains within several groups; for example, 48% of all Native American births and 43% of all Hispanic births received late or no prenatal care (see Table 1.5). La Paz had the worst rate (53.3% of all births) while Maricopa County had the best (23.7%).

Low Birth-weight Births — The percent of low birth-weight births remained steady at a rate of 6.5% of all births in both 1990 and 1992, after an increase during the mid-1980s. Table 1.5 reveals that African American women had the highest rate, in that 13% of all such births in 1992 were low birth-weight. Greenlee County displayed the best rate (4.4%), while Coconino County had the worst (7.8%).

➤ *Some 27.0% of Arizona's children under age five were estimated to have lived in poverty in 1993, up from 25.3% in 1990.*

➤ *Nearly half (42.1%) of all Arizona births in 1993 were to mothers enrolled in AHCCCS, up from 30.2% in 1990.*

➤ *5,237 homeless children in Arizona were identified as part of the 1990 census process.*

➤ *Less than half (42.6%) of Arizona's two-year-olds were estimated to be fully immunized in 1993.*

➤ *One of every seven children in Arizona (14.6%) were estimated to be without health insurance in 1991, up from an estimated 13.0% in 1990.*

➤ *After a downward trend, child drownings in Arizona increased from 17 in 1990, to 23 in 1992.*

Newborns in Intensive Care Program — The number of newborns receiving services through the Newborn Intensive Care Program (NICP) increased statewide from 3,043 (4.4% of all births) in 1989/90 to 3,401 (4.9%) in 1992/93. Initial inpatient hospital costs associated with these infants were nearly $90 million in 1993. Coconino County had the highest rate at 6.6% in 1993.

Infant Mortality Rate — The number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births declined from 8.7 in 1990 to 8.3 in 1992. This compares with a national rate of 8.5 in 1992. The highest rate was found in Navajo County (12.5) while La Paz County registered no such deaths in 1992.

Supplemental Nutrition Programs — In 1993, 101,813 pregnant women, infants and children from low-income families in Arizona received supplemental nutrition services through WIC and CSFP. However, this represented only 51% of those deemed eligible for such services statewide. Pinal County had nearly 100% of their eligible population served, while in Maricopa County, just 41% of those estimated to be eligible were served.

Family Planning Services — Survey data collected by the Arizona Family Planning Council indicated that 95,352 women-in-need (those of childbearing age with incomes below 250% of the poverty level) received subsidized family planning services in 1992. This represents only 36% of the 264,434 individuals deemed in need of such service. This is of concern considering the rising birth rate among Arizona's teens and in families living in poverty.

Immunizations — Less than half (42.6%) of Arizona's two-year-olds served by public health in Arizona were estimated to be fully immunized in 1993 (a new state data collection process instituted in 1993 prevents trend analysis). This rate varies widely among counties with many rural counties having a much lower rate of immunization. For example, only 26% of two-year-olds in Pinal County and 29% in Apache County (public health sector only) were estimated to be fully-immunized.

Children with No Health Insurance — Some 133,000 Arizona children (14.6%) were estimated to be without health insurance in 1991 (compared with a national average of 12.7%). This large number of "notch group" children whose family incomes exceed AHCCCS eligibility but who have no other form of health insurance, grew from an estimated 116,000 (13.0%) in 1990. Caution is urged in using these numbers as trend data since it was necessary to use two different data sources.

Child Drowning — After a significant decrease since 1985, child drownings among children under five increased from 17 in 1990 (5.8 per 100,000) to 23 in 1992 (7.2 per 100,000).

Firearm-related Deaths and Hospitalizations & Homicides — Statewide, firearm-related incidents rose among Arizona's children. Firearm-related deaths (accidents, suicides and homicides) increased from 65 incidents in 1990, to 104 in 1992; hospitalizations increased from 262 to 362. Homicides (using firearms as well as other methods) also increased, from 44 incidents in 1990 to 67 in 1992. Maricopa County registered the greatest number of these incidents.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases — Reported cases of sexually transmitted diseases (i.e., syphilis, gonorrhea, herpes, and chlamydia) among Arizona's youth under age 20 increased from 4,987 in 1990 to 5,085 in 1992; however, when adjusted for population growth, the rate decreased slightly from 4.5% of the child population in 1990 to 4.4% in 1992. Rate decreases occurred across most counties, although significant increases were noted in several counties, most notably Mohave County. It should be noted that although the total number of STDs declined, the number as well as rate of chlamydia cases increased slightly, from 3,274 cases (0.30%) in 1990 to 3,635 cases (0.32%) in 1992.

HIV infection/AIDS — The number of children ages 0-19 who had contracted the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection/AIDS increased substantially, rising from five reported cases in 1985 to 120 in 1993. Although

the number of cases among children remains small relative to all Arizona cases (120 of 6,382 cases or 2%), the numbers have grown substantially and are projected to increase even more.

Behavioral Health Services — Publicly supported behavioral health services for Arizona's children are overseen to some degree by five state agencies, all members of the Children's Behavioral Health Council (see Table 1.12). During FY 1992/93, the Division of Behavioral Health within DHS supported 1,092 residential placements and 17,711 outpatient services; the Division of Children and Family Services within DES was responsible for at least 349 residential placements (using end of quarter point-in-time data); the Administrative Office of the Courts supported 671 residential placements and 14,982 nonresidential services; DYTR supported 363 residential placements (beyond those in secure care) and 354 nonresidential services (not including counseling services); and ADE paid for the education of 381 students placed in residential care. It should be noted that an unduplicated count of children receiving publicly supported behavioral health services cannot be determined at this time because of duplication within and across some agencies, nor is consistent trend data available. A series of system changes are underway, including the development of a process to collect common data across agencies.

CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT AND OUT-OF-HOME CARE

Child Abuse Reports & Alleged Victims — Reports made to DES of alleged child abuse climbed from 37,928 to 48,283. Within these reports, 82,875 alleged child abuse victims were identified in 1993. (Note: Each report may represent up to six children, and the same children may be included in more than one report in a given year). Looking specifically at the various categories of abuse (see Table 1.14), three types of reports registered striking increases from 1990 to 1993: minor abuse/neglect (up 59%), potential abuse/neglect (up 33%) and sexual abuse (up 26%). Reports of emotional abuse were down 27%.

Out-of-Home Care — Table 1.11 shows that 4,209 children resided in out-of-home care under the jurisdiction of the DES Division of Children and Family Services in January 1993, up 18% from 1990. Children reviewed for placement within the state's foster care system decreased by 5% from 1,594 in 1990 to 1,522 in 1993, slowing down from the previous 131% increase from 1985 to 1990. Finally, using point-in-time data, 266 children were placed in out-of-home care by the DES Division of Developmental Disabilities because of abuse, neglect, or abandonment in 1993, decreasing 29% from the 376 placed in 1991. Totals and population rates cannot be determined given some duplication within these counts.

Active Child Support Cases — Table 1.13 reveals that the total number of active child support cases handled by DES (e.g., "deadbeat" parents or those in which paternity and/or obligation is being established) have increased by 12%, from 237,115 in 1992 to 265,586 in 1993. The increase of such cases among families receiving AFDC was 17%.

EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION

There was a 36% increase in the total child population between 1980 and 1993, and a 77% increase in those under age six. This growth, along with the increasing number of women entering the workforce and higher levels of poverty, suggests a need for increased child care and early education opportunities.

Child Care — In 1993, an estimated 213,806 Arizona children under age six lived in single or two-parent working households (and therefore required child care), while there were 124,744 state-approved child care spaces or 58% of need. Although there was a 50% increase in the number of state-approved child care spaces since 1990, these data reveal a continuing need (see Table 1.7). During 1993, DES subsidies assisted an average of 27,706 children per month, representing 24% of all day care spaces approved by DES and DHS. Finally, many schools offered before/after school child care for school-age children; in September 1993, 190 schools reported serving 7,171 children in grades K-8.

➤ *Reported cases of HIV infection/AIDS among Arizona's children reached 120 in 1993, up from five in 1985.*

➤ *Nearly 83,000 alleged child abuse victims in Arizona were identified in 1993.*

➤ *Active child support cases (e.g., "deadbeat" parents) in Arizona increased by 12% in one year.*

➤ *Over 16% of all Hispanic, Native American, and African American public school students in Arizona dropped out in 1993.*

Preschool Services — Table 1.6 shows that during Fall 1993, comprehensive preschool programs targeting indigent children served 12,649 children in Arizona: Head Start Programs had funded enrollment slots for 11,190 children (up 29% from 1991); the state-funded At-Risk Pilot served 1,127 (up 282%); and Even Start supported 332 (up 64%). These children represented 37% of the estimated 34,217 three- and four-year-olds who lived in poverty and would have been eligible for such services. Preschool special education services were provided to an additional 4,107 children, while Chapter 1 and Migrant Child Education served 2,384.

CHILDREN IN SCHOOL

Arizona's public schools educated 649,320 students during academic year 1992/93 (up 10% from 1989/90).

➤ *Births to teens increased to 10% of all births in 1992.*

Limited English Proficiency — In 1992/93, 12.2% of all students were identified as being limited English proficient (up from 8.9% in 1990, a 37% increase). Santa Cruz County had the highest percent of its students identified as LEP (69.4%), while Greenlee County had the lowest (0.9%). While limited English proficiency itself does not constitute a negative condition for children, it can place children at risk of school failure.

Migrant Students — Students receiving migrant services also increased, representing 2.2% of all students in 1992/93 (up from 2.1% in 1990). Not all migrant students, however, received services; in 1993, 13,965 of 18,481 students identified as eligible (76%) received such support. The largest number served was in Yuma County.

➤ *Teen suicides in Arizona decreased significantly, from 42 deaths in 1990 to 34 in 1992.*

High School Dropouts & Graduation Rate —Larger numbers of students are dropping out of school on an annual basis in that 24,348 students (12.4%) dropped out (or were expelled or status unknown) in 1993, compared with 21,689 students (10.9%) in 1992. On the other hand, the four-year graduation rate has improved slightly from 65.0% in 1991, to 67.0% in 1992, and finally to 68.0% in 1993. Ethnic/racial breakdowns reveal that over 16% of all Hispanic, Native American, and African American public high school students in the state dropped out in 1993 (see Table 1.9). Note: Although common definitions have been applied for the past three years, caution is warranted in reviewing these trend data due to potential reporting inconsistencies.

State Testing Results — Results from the March 1993, Arizona Student Assessment Program revealed an overall poor performance by Arizona's students (see Table 1.8). On average, students' scores were less than half of the total points possible for most test components. On the other hand, the norm-referenced test revealed that Arizona's scores on this basic skill test were "average" in that approximately 40% of the students scored below the 40th percentile.

TEENS AT RISK

Births to Teens — Births to teenage girls aged 13-18 in Arizona increased from 4.2% of such teens in 1990 to 4.6% in 1992. Table 1.5 reveals that births to teens are also constituting a larger percentage of total births, moving from 9% of all births in 1990 to 10% in 1992, with proportional increases across all racial/ethnic groups.

Teen Suicide — Arizona's teenage suicide rate increased from 42 deaths in 1990 (16.2 per 100,000) to 49 deaths in 1991 (18.3) and then decreased significantly to 34 deaths in 1992 (13.4). However, Arizona was still above the national average of 11.1 per 100,000 in 1990 (most recent year available), and caution is urged in drawing conclusions until further trend data are available.

Juvenile Arrests — While the number of juvenile arrests (not including those occurring on Indian reservations) increased slightly from 53,096 in 1990 to 55,159, the rate decreased from 10.3% of all children aged 8-17 to 10.1%. However, both the number and rate for juvenile arrests for violent crimes (armed robbery, rape, murder/manslaughter, aggravated assault) increased from 1,928 (0.37%) in 1990 to 2,266 (0.42%) in 1992. Pima County had the highest arrest rate when compared to its total teen population (14.5%). Note: Some duplication exists since these data include multiple arrests for some children. Unduplicated population rates would be smaller.

Juvenile Referrals — In 1992/93, there were 65,453 referrals to county juvenile courts statewide (not including Tribal Courts), representing 40,470 individual children. These children were referred by various sources including law enforcement, schools, parents, probation officers) for allegedly committing a delinquent or incorrigible act. No trend data were available for comparison purposes.

Juvenile Incarceration — Although the number of juveniles committed to secure DYTR correctional facilities increased from 908 in 1990 to 994 in 1993, the rate remained the same at 0.37 when adjusted for population growth. Of the increased numbers, however, females are becoming a larger percentage of the population, going from 72 in 1990 (8% of those incarcerated) to 135 in 1993 (14%).

Drug Use — Table 1.10 depicts trends for self-reported drug use among Arizona's high school population. Overall, reported use of alcohol and cocaine was down (alcohol decreased from 76% in 1990 to 67% in 1992; cocaine from 11% to 8%), while reported use of marijuana and inhalants is up (marijuana increased from 32% in 1990 to 37% in 1992; inhalants from 16% to 19%). On the other hand, the percentages of those reporting use for the first time at age 13 or younger increased for all drug categories except marijuana. For example, 64% of those reporting use of inhalants and 40% of those using cocaine, reported they first used these drugs at age 13 or younger, up from 62% and 33% in 1990.

Table 1.2 below provides a glance at how Arizona compares with the national average on select indicators.

➤ *Increases were visible in juvenile arrests for violent crimes; however unduplicated counts did not exist to determine if more children were committing crimes or if some children were simply committing more crimes.*

TABLE 1.2: HOW DOES ARIZONA COMPARE NATIONALLY?

	U.S. Average	Arizona Average
Head of Household with Highest Education less than 9th Grade (1990)	10.4%	9.0%
Unemployment Rate (1993)	6.8%	6.2%
Per Capita Personal Income (1991)	$19,091	$16,594
% of Female Head-of-Households with Children under 5 that Live in Poverty (1990)	57.4%	56.4%
Divorce Rate (1992)	4.8*	6.8*
Birth Rate (1992)	16.0*	17.8*

* Per 1,000 population.

➤ *Larger percentages of children reported drug use for the first time at age 13 or younger for all drug categories except marijuana.*

TABLE 1.3: CHILD WELL-BEING INDICATORS & TRENDS
ARIZONA

Indicator	Base Year (1985)	1990	Update Year (1993)	Base Year Rate/100	1990 Rate/100	Update Year Rate/100	Percent Rate Change Since 1990◆
CHILD POVERTY							
Children Living in Poverty (0-4 yrs.; estimate)	38,497 (1980)	75,950	87,875	18.3 (1980)	25.3	27.0	6.7%
Children living in Poverty (0-17 yrs.; estimate)	127,889 (1980)	219,050	252,075	16.5 (1980)	22.2	23.4	5.4%
Children in AFDC Families (0-18 yrs.)	50,427	83,861	129,541	5.5	8.1	11.6	43.2%
Children in Families Receiving Food Stamps (0-18 yrs.)	118,809	160,595	262,460	12.1	15.5	23.6	52.3%
Approved Free/Reduced Lunch Applications (gr. K-12)	169,103 (2/88)	201,479 (2/90)	279,595 (10/93)	32.4 (2/88)	36.1 (2/90)	43.3 (10/93)	19.9%
AHCCCS Enrollment (0-19 yrs.)	166,696 (10/1/88)	247,232 (7/1/91)	320,762 (11/1/93)	15.7 (10/1/88)	22.0 (7/1/91)	26.9 (11/1/93)	22.3%
AHCCCS covered Births	12,500 (1987/88)	21,042	28,666	19.2 (1987/88)	30.2	42.1	39.4%
Homeless Children (0-18 yrs.)	—	5,237	—	—	0.5	—	#
CHILD HEALTH & SAFETY							
Women receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	19,997	23,281	20,555 (1992)	33.7	33.8	29.9 (1992)	11.5%
Low Birth-weight Births	3,711	4,451	4,476 (1992)	6.3	6.5	6.5 (1992)	0%
Newborns in Intensive Care Program	—	3,043	3,401	—	4.4	4.9	11.4%
Infant Deaths/Mortality Rate	572	602	568 (1992)	9.6*	8.7*	8.3* (1992)	4.6%
Supplemental Nutrition Programs (WIC & CSFP women, infants and children)	—	—	101,813	—	—	21.4	#
Complete Immunizations among 2-year-olds	—	—	—	—	—	42.6	#
Children with No Health Insurance (0-17 yrs.; estimate)	—	116,000	133,000 (1991)	—	13.0	14.6 (1991)	12.3%
Child Drownings (0-4 yrs.)	30	17	23 (1992)	10.6**	5.8**	7.2** (1992)	24.1%
Firearm-related Deaths (0-19 yrs.)	65	65	104 (1992)	6.7**	5.9**	9.0** (1992)	52.5%

Indicator	Base Year (1985)	1990	Update Year (1993)	Base Year Rate/100	1990 Rate/100	Update Year Rate/100	Percent Rate Change Since 1990◆ Decrease	Increase
Firearm-related Hospitalizations (0-19 yrs.)	214 (1989)	262	362 (1992)	19.8** (1989)	23.7**	31.5** (1992)		32.9%
Homicide Victims (0-18 yrs.)	34	44	67 (1992)	3.7**	4.2**	6.1** (1992)		45.2%
Diagnosed Cases of HIV Infection/AIDS (0-19 yrs.)	5	83	120	<0.1**	7.5**	10.2**		36.0%
Reported Cases of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (0-19 yrs.)	3,381 (1988)	4,987	5,085 (1992)	3.2 (1988)	4.5	4.4 (1992)	2.2%	
CHILD ABUSE & NEGLECT								
Child Abuse Reports (0-17 yrs.)	23,317	37,928	48,283	2.7	3.9	4.5		15.4%
Alleged Child Abuse Victims (0-17 yrs.)	—	—	82,875	—	—	7.8	#	
CHILDREN IN SCHOOL (GRADES K-12)								
Average Daily Membership	513,498	592,157	649,320	—	—	—	#	
Students Identified as Limited English Proficient	31,563	59,913	90,609	5.4	8.9	12.2		37.1%
Students receiving Migrant Services	11,033	12,235	13,965	2.1	2.1	2.2		4.8%
High School Dropouts (grades 9-12)	—	21,689 (1992)	24,348	—	10.9 (1992)	12.4		13.8%
High School Graduates/Rate (within 4 yrs.)	31,431 (1991)	31,514 (1992)	31,855	65.0 (1991)	67.0 (1992)	68.0		1.5%
TEENS AT RISK								
Births to Teens (13-18 yrs.)	5,061	6,192	6,874 (1992)	3.6	4.2	4.6 (1992)		9.5%
Teen Suicides (15-19 yrs.)	41	42	34 (1992)	17.3**	16.2**	13.4** (1992)	17.3%	
Juvenile Arrests (8-17 yrs.)	41,340	53,096	55,159 (1992)	8.0	10.3	10.1 (1992)	1.9%	
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes (8-17 yrs.)	1,052	1,928	2,266 (1992)	0.22	0.37	0.42 (1992)		13.5%
Juveniles Committed to Secure DYTR Correctional Facilities	—	908	994	—	0.37	0.37		0%

The "base" year is 1985 and the "update" year is 1993 for all indicators unless otherwise noted in column.

— Data not available; # No trend can be shown; * Per 1,000 live births; ** Per 100,000.

◆ Caution should be used in interpreting these percentages since changes in small real numbers result in large rate percent changes; increases/decreases to or from a rate of 0 are listed as 100%.

TABLE 1.4: SELECTED INDICATORS BROKEN DOWN BY RACE/ETHNICITY* ARIZONA

Indicator	White		Hispanic		Native American		African American		Other		TOTAL
Total State Racial/Ethnic Population (0-17 yrs.; 1993)	626,258	58%	306,810	29%	85,565	8%	39,821	4%	18,837	2%	1,077,291
Children in AFDC Families (0-18 yrs.; 9/93)	44,870	35%	49,683	38%	20,608	16%	13,489	10%	891	1%	129,541
AHCCCS Enrollment (0-19 yrs.; 11/93)	118,078	37%	127,915	40%	46,975	15%	21,871	7%	5,923	2%	320,762
Firearm-related Deaths (0-19 yrs.; 1992)	45	43%	38	37%	11	11%	10	10%	0	0%	104
Juvenile Arrests (8-17 yrs.; 1992)	30,810	56%	17,850	32%	1,945	4%	4,231	8%	323	1%	55,159

* Represents the racial/ethnic distribution of a given indicator. By comparing the indicator percentages to the state's child population (found at top of table), one can get a sense of whether certain groups have disproportionately higher or lower representation. Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

➤ *Although significant improvements occurred since 1990, over 20,000 Arizona women (30%) did not receive timely prenatal care in 1992; nearly half of Native American (48%) and Hispanic (43%) women were without timely care.*

TABLE 1.5: BIRTH-RELATED INDICATORS AS PERCENT OF RACIAL/ETHNIC GROUP* ARIZONA

Race/Ethnicity	Year	Late/No Prenatal Care	Low Birth Weight Births	Neonatal Intensive Care Infants**	Births to Teens (13-18 yrs.)
White Births	1990	23%	6%	NA	6%
	1992	20%	6%	5%	7%
Hispanic Births	1990	49%	6%	NA	14%
	1992	43%	6%	5%	15%
Native American Births	1990	54%	6%	NA	11%
	1992	48%	6%	4%	12%
African American Births	1990	40%	12%	NA	15%
	1992	35%	13%	9%	16%
Other	1990	25%	7%	NA	2%
	1992	22%	8%	11%	3%
State Total	**1990**	**34%**	**7%**	**4%**	**9%**
	1992	**30%**	**7%**	**5%**	**10%**

* Chart depicts the percentage of all births within each racial/ethnic category for which a given indicator occurred (e.g., of all births to white women, what percent were low birth weight).

NA Data not available.

— No births of that nature.

** Fiscal years 1989/90 and 1992/93; depicts those served through the Newborn Intensive Care Program.

TABLE 1.6: CHILDREN PROVIDED FEDERAL/STATE-SUPPORTED PRESCHOOL SERVICES ARIZONA

	1990/91	1993/94	% Change
HEAD START			
Arizona Head Start Grantees	4,375	6,762	55%
Indian Head Start	4,001	4,140	3%
Migrant Head Start	310	288	-7%
Head Start Subtotal	**8,686**	**11,190**	**29%**
ADE ADMINISTERED PRESCHOOLSERVICES			
Special Education	2,490	4,107	65%
Migrant Child Education	332	487	47%
Chapter 1	1,781	1,897	7%
Even Start	203	332	64%
At-Risk Pilot Project	295	1,127	282%
ADE Subtotal	**5,101**	**7,950**	**56%**
Total of Federal and State-supported Preschool Services	**13,787**	**19,140**	**39%**

➤ During 1993, it is estimated that 34,217 three- and four-year-olds lived in poverty in Arizona, of which 12,649 children (37%) were served in comprehensive preschool programs (Head Start, Even Start, At-Risk Pilot Project).

➤ *During 1993, approximately 37% of Arizona's indigent three- and four-year-olds were served in comprehensive preschool programs, up from about 35% in 1991.*

TABLE 1.7: STATE-APPROVED CHILD CARE SPACES ARIZONA

	1990	1993	% Change
Spaces in ADE Alternate Approval Homes	4,652 (9/91)	7,760	67%
Spaces in DES Certified Family Day Care Homes	4,828	5,103	6%
Spaces in DHS Licensed Child Care Centers	73,439	110,537	51%
Spaces in DHS Certified Day Care Group Homes	350	1,344	284%
Total	**83,269**	**124,744**	**50%**

➤ In 1993, there were an estimated 213,806 children in Arizona under age six living in two-parent or single-parent working households, while there were 124,744 state-approved child care spaces (58%).

➤ Federal and state day care subsidies were provided to an average of 27,706 children per month during Fall 1993, representing 24 percent of the day care spaces approved by DES and DHS in the state.

➤ September 1993 ADE survey results indicate that of 591 responding schools, 190 offered before/after school child care programs serving 7,171 children, grades K-8.

➤ *Although state-approved child care spaces increased by 50% since 1990, total spaces covered only an estimated 58% of the need in Arizona.*

TABLE 1.8: STATE-REQUIRED STUDENT TESTING RESULTS ARIZONA

Arizona Student Assessment Program (March 1993 Results)		
	Assessment Component (Total Points Possible)	**State Mean**
GRADE 3	Reading (20 pts.)	9.1
	Math (20 pts.)	11.7
	Writing (8 pts.)	4.8
GRADE 8	Reading (20 pts.)	10.9
	Math (16 pts.)	4.8
	Writing (8 pts.)	5.1
GRADE 12	Reading (20 pts.)	9.2
	Math (20 pts.)	5.6
	Writing (8 pts.)	5.1

Norm-referenced Testing (Spring 1990 and Fall 1992)*		
	State 1990	**State 1992**
LANGUAGE	36%	39%
MATH	42%	42%
READING	38%	41%

* Percent of all students taking test scoring below the 40th percentile.

TABLE 1.9: HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS AS PERCENT OF RACIAL/ETHNIC POPULATION* ARIZONA

	1991/92		1992/93	
White	9,967	8.2%	11,505	9.7%
Hispanic	7,816	15.2%	8,833	16.9%
Native American	2,423	16.7%	2,439	17.6%
African American	1,192	14.0%	1,309	16.2%
Other	291	7.9%	262	7.0%

* Depicts the percentage of high school dropouts within a given racial/ethnic group (e.g., of all white students in grades 9-12, what percent dropped out that year).

TABLE 1.10: HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS REPORTING DRUG USE AND % HAVING DONE SO AT AGE 13 OR YOUNGER

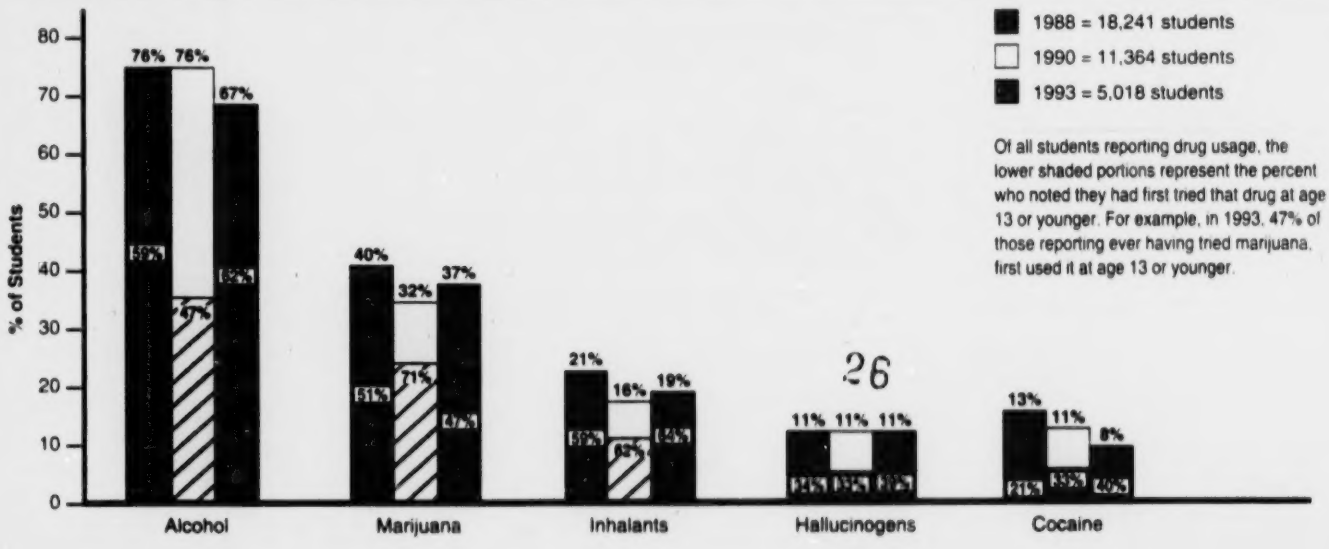


TABLE 1.11: OUT-OF-HOME CARE PLACEMENTS*
ARIZONA

Placing and/or Funding Agency	1985	1990	% Change '85 to '90	1993	% Change 90 to '93
Division of Children and Family Services, DES	2,163 (1/85)	3,567 (1/90)	65%	4,209 (1/93)	18%
Foster Care Review Board, Admin. Office of the Courts (new placements)	691	1,594	131%	1,522	-5%
Developmental Disabilities Division, DES**	—	376 (12/23/91)	—	266 (12/31/93)	-29%

— No data available; * The numbers in this chart cannot be totaled due to duplication of counts within and across agencies. Residential behavioral health services (as reported in the table below) are also a form of out-of-home placement in addition to the numbers listed above.

** Foster care placements for abuse, neglect, or abandonment.

TABLE 1.12: BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES*
ARIZONA

Placing and/or Funding Agency	Residential Services (1992/93)	Nonresidential Services (1992/93)
Behavioral Health Services, DHS**	1,092	17,711
Division of Children and Family Services, DES (point-in-time data)	349	—
Admin. Office of the Courts	671	14,982
Dept. of Youth Treatment and Rehabilitation (non-secure)	363	354***
Department of Education	381	0

— No data available; * The numbers in this chart cannot be totaled due to duplication of counts within and across agencies.

** Preliminary 1992/93 data; *** DYTR's numbers do not include counseling services, or treatment and diagnostic services provided to adolescents in secure care.

TABLE 1.13: ACTIVE DES CHILD SUPPORT CASES*
ARIZONA

	9/92	9/93	% Change
AFDC Cases	**128,387**	**150,430**	**17%**
Non-AFDC Cases	108,728	115,156	6%
**Total ** **	**237,115**	**265,586**	**12%**

* Represents total active DES cases (i.e., those involving the establishment of paternity, the establishment of a child support obligation, or the enforcement of such obligation). These are cases known to DES and do not include cases where DES intervention was not sought.

** An additional 26,508 active cases in 9/92 and 28,699 in 9/93 were unidentifiable as AFDC or non-AFDC cases due to lack of information.

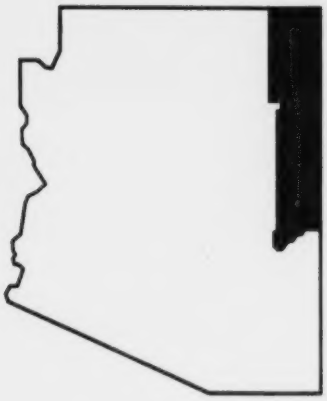
TABLE 1.14: CHILD ABUSE REPORTS, BY TYPE OF ABUSE
ARIZONA

Type of Abuse	1985	1990	% Change 85 → 90	1993	% Change 90 → 93
Physical	2,520	4,144	65%	4,532	9%
Sexual	2,862	5,631	97%	7,120	26%
Neglect	4,447	7,402	66%	8,578	16%
Emotional	536	1,646	207%	1,206	-27%
Minor Abuse/Neglect	3,278	6,501	98%	10,356	59%
Potential Abuse/Neglect	7,336	10,294	40%	13,724	33%
Dependent Child	2,348	2,310	-2%	2,658	15%
Other	—	—	—	109	—
State Total	**23,317**	**37,928**	**63%**	**48,283**	**27%**

➤ Between 1990 and 1993, overall numbers of child abuse reports grew in all categories except cases where emotional abuse was the major type of suspected abuse. For 1985 and 1990 data, child abuse reports now listed as "other" were placed within one of the first seven categories.

CHAPTER 2:
APACHE COUNTY

Located in the northeastern part of the state, Apache County's population in 1993 was estimated to be 65,000 (up 6% from 61,591 in 1990). St. Johns is the county seat and the unincorporated community of Chinle is the largest population center. Some 65% of the county consists of reservation land.



Note: Important qualifications exist for many indicators presented in this Factbook. Data interpretation and conclusions should occur only after reviewing relevant sources/notes sections.

Apache County's child population increased 5% from 1990 to 1993 (nearly 2% per year) after a growth of 1% per year from 1980 to 1990. In 1993, children represented 41.4% of the county's population.

Overall conditions for this growing number of children continue to be of concern, although some improvements since 1990 have occurred. Of 23 indicators for which trend data were available, increased rates (depicting worsening conditions in most cases) were visible for 15. (All indicator data are presented in Table 2.3 unless otherwise noted).

TABLE 2.1: CHILD POPULATION (0-17 YEARS)
APACHE COUNTY

Race/ Ethnicity	1980		1990		Growth 80 → 90	1993 (estimate)		Growth 90 → 93
White	3,785	16%	4,015	16%	6%	4,072	15%	1%
Hispanic	957	4%	1,126	4%	18%	1,212	5%	8%
Native American	18,383	79%	20,443	80%	11%	21,566	80%	6%
African American	105	<1%	29	<1%	72%	25	<1%	14%
Other	72	<1%	51	<1%	29%	50	<1%	2%
Total	**23,302**	**100%**	**25,664**	**101%***	**10%**	**26,925**	**101%***	**5%**

* Does not equal 100% due to rounding.

CHILD POVERTY

Poverty continues to be a significant factor in the decline of children's well-being in Apache County. Some 43.9% of the county's children lived in poverty in 1980, increasing to 51.4% in 1990, and increasing further to an estimated 52.9% in 1993. The status of children under age five was even worse, with an estimated 58.0% having lived in poverty in 1993.

Other indicators of economic distress affecting children in Apache County also existed: in 1993, 22.4% lived in families receiving AFDC assistance (up from 17.9% in 1990); 46.2% lived in families receiving food stamps (up from 38.0% in 1990); and 73.8% of the county's public school children participated in the federal free and reduced-cost lunch program (up from 66.8% in 1990). Some 46.3% of children 19 years or younger were enrolled in AHCCCS, the state's indigent health care program (up from 42.3% in 1991). Finally, 1990 census data revealed there were 95 homeless children identified at that time.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

On a positive note, the percent of women giving birth who received late or no prenatal care decreased from 47.4% in 1990 to 45.1% in 1992. The percent of newborns receiving intensive care services remained steady at 2.9% in both 1990 and 1993, while the infant mortality rate increased from 8.3 per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 11.7 in 1992. The percent of low birth-weight births also increased from 6.5% of all births in 1990 to 7.0% in 1992. Data further revealed that only an estimated 29.0% of the county's two-year-olds were fully immunized.

Supplemental nutrition services through WIC were provided to 6,447 pregnant women, infants, and children from low-income families in Apache County, representing only 51% of those deemed eligible for such services.

Other indicators reveal that there were no child drownings in 1992. Firearm-related deaths among children increased from none in 1990 to two in 1992, while the number of homicide vic-

tims remained steady at three incidents each in 1990 and 1992. The rate of reported cases of sexually transmitted diseases among those under age 20 decreased slightly from 5.3% in 1990 to 5.2% in 1992.

In the area of behavioral health services, Table 2.11 shows that at least four residential placements occurred and 143 nonresidential services were provided in 1993 (DHS numbers). Children from Apache County also received these types of services through other agencies, but totals cannot be determined due to duplication within and across agencies.

CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT AND OUT-OF-HOME CARE

Reports made to DES of alleged child-abuse climbed, from 214 in 1990 to 268 in 1993. Within these reports, 429 alleged child abuse victims were identified in 1993. Active child support cases handled by DES increased by 23%, to 8,838 cases in 1993 (see Table 2.10).

Table 2.12 shows 17 children resided in out-of-home care under the jurisdiction of the DES Division of Children and Family Services in January 1993. Children reviewed for placement within the state's foster care system increased from three in 1990 to 17 in 1993. Finally, using point-in-time data, two children were placed in out-of-home care by the DES Developmental Disabilities Division in 1993, increasing from one in 1991.

EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION

In 1993, an estimated 5,153 children under age six lived in single or two-parent working households (and therefore required child care), while there were 431 state-approved child care spaces available or 8% of need (see Table 2.9).

Table 2.8 shows that during Fall 1993, comprehensive preschool programs targeting indigent children served 1,455 students in Apache County (Head Start programs had funded enrollment slots for 1,418, while an additional 37 were served in the state-funded At-Risk Pilot). These children represented 81% of the estimated 1,800 three- and four-year-olds who lived in poverty in Apache County and would have been eligible for such services. Preschool special education services were provided to an additional 87 children.

CHILDREN IN SCHOOL

Apache County's public schools educated 14,132 students during the 1992/93 academic year (up 5% from 1989/90). Of these students, 38.2% were identified as being limited English proficient (up from 33.3% in 1990).

On a positive note, the reported number of dropouts among high school children decreased from 759 (15.2%) in 1992 to 635 (13.8%) in 1993. Ethnic/racial breakdowns reveal Native American youth had the highest dropout rate in that 15.7% of all Native American public high school students in the county dropped out during 1993, down from 18.0% in 1992 (see Table 2.7). The four-year graduation rate also increased significantly from 68% in 1992 to 77% in 1993.

Arizona Student Assessment Program results show Apache County students performed below the state average on 8 of 9 assessments in March 1993 (see Table 2.6). Norm-referenced tests revealed that over 64% of the students scored below the 40th percentile on all test components in 1992.

TEENS AT RISK

Births to teenage girls in Apache County decreased from 4.3% of all such teens in 1990 to 3.8% in 1992. No teen suicides were reported in 1992, down from one in 1990.

In 1992/93, there were 415 referrals to county juvenile courts, representing 300 individual children. The rate of juvenile arrests (not including those occurring on Indian reservations) increased slightly from 2.0% of all children aged 8-17 in 1990 to 2.7% in 1992, while juvenile arrests for violent crimes also increased slightly (note: these data include multiple arrests for some children causing rates to be inflated). In the same light, numbers of juveniles committed to DYTR secure correctional facilities also increased slightly.

TABLE 2.2: DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS: HOW DOES APACHE COUNTY COMPARE?

	Arizona Average	Apache County Average
Head of Household with Highest Education less than 9th Grade (1990)	9.0%	26.9%
Unemployment Rate (1993)	6.2%	15.1%
Per Capita Personal Income (1991)	$16,594	$8,760
% of Female Head-of-Households with Children under 5 that Live in Poverty (1990)	56.4%	66.5%
Divorce Rate (1992)	6.8*	1.6*
Birth Rate (1992)	17.8*	25.7*

* Per 1,000 population.

TABLE 2.3: CHILD WELL-BEING INDICATORS & TRENDS
APACHE COUNTY

Indicator	Base Year (1985)	1990	Update Year (1993)	Base Year Rate/100	1990 Rate/100	Update Year Rate/100	Percent Rate Change Since 1990◆ Decrease	Increase
CHILD POVERTY								
Children Living in Poverty (0-4 yrs.; estimate)	2,816 (1980)	4,250	4,525	41.6 (1980)	55.3	58.0		4.9%
Children living in Poverty (0-17 yrs.; estimate)	10,132 (1980)	13,300	14,250	43.9 (1980)	51.4	52.9		2.9%
Children in AFDC Families (0-18 yrs.)	3,430	4,786	6,267	13.5	17.9	22.4		25.1%
Children in Families Receiving Food Stamps (0-18 yrs.)	9,976	10,163	12,960	39.1	38.0	46.2		21.6%
Approved Free/Reduced Lunch Applications (gr. K-12)	9,074 (2/88)	9,509 (2/90)	10,773 (10/93)	67.2 (2/88)	66.8 (2/90)	73.8 (10/93)		10.5%
AHCCCS Enrollment (0-19 yrs.)	10,016 (10/1/88)	12,101 (7/1/91)	13,668 (11/1/93)	36.7 (10/1/88)	42.3 (7/1/91)	46.3 (11/1/93)		9.5%
Homeless Children (0-18 yrs.)	—	95	—	—	0.35	—	#	
CHILD HEALTH & SAFETY								
Women receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	795	853	730 (1992)	42.9%	47.4	45.1 (1992)	4.9%	
Low Birth-weight Births	137	117	113 (1992)	7.4	6.5	7.0 (1992)		7.7%
Newborns in Intensive Care Program	—	53	47	—	2.9	2.9		0%
Infant Deaths/Mortality Rate	22	15	19 (1992)	11.9*	8.3*	11.7* (1992)		41%
Supplemental Nutrition Programs (WIC & CSFP women, infants and children)	—	—	6,447	—	—	56.5	#	
Complete Immunizations among 2-year-olds	—	—	—	—	—	29.0	#	
Child Drownings (0-4 yrs.)	1	0	0 (1992)	<0.1**	0	0 (1992)		0%

Morrison Institute for Public Policy

Indicator	Base Year (1985)	1990	Update Year (1993)	Base Year Rate/100	1990 Rate/100	Update Year Rate/100	Percent Rate Change Since 1990◆ Decrease	Increase
Firearm-related Deaths (0-19 yrs.)	1	0	2 (1992)	3.8**	0	6.9** (1992)		100%
Homicide Victims (0-18 yrs.)	3	3	3 (1992)	11.8**	11.1**	10.8** (1992)	2.7%	
Reported Cases of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (0-19 yrs.)	117 (1988)	149	151 (1992)	4.3 (1988)	5.3	5.2 (1992)	1.9%	
CHILD ABUSE & NEGLECT								
Child Abuse Reports (0-17 yrs.)	104	214	268	0.4	0.8	1.0		25.0%
Alleged Child Abuse Victims (0-17 yrs.)	—	—	429	—	—	1.6	#	
CHILDREN IN SCHOOL (GRADES K-12)								
Average Daily Membership	11,889	13,447	14,132	—	—	—	#	
Students Identified as Limited English Proficient	3,394	4,955	5,862	24.6	33.3	38.2		14.7%
Students Receiving Migrant Services	—	—	0	—	—	0	#	
High School Dropouts (grades 9-12)	—	759 (1992)	635	—	15.2 (1992)	13.8	9.2%	
High School Graduates/Rate (within 4 yrs.)	716 (1991)	723 (1992)	795	70.0 (1991)	68.0 (1992)	77.0		13.2%
TEENS AT RISK								
Births to Teens (13-18 yrs.)	170	162	151 (1992)	4.6	4.3	3.8 (1992)	11.6%	
Teen Suicides (15-19 yrs.)	0	1	0 (1992)	0	17.0**	0 (1992)	100%	
Juvenile Arrests (8-17 yrs.)	261	293	387 (1992)	2.0	2.0	2.7 (1992)		35.0%
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes (8-17 yrs.)	17	5	13 (1992)	0.13	0.04	0.09 (1992)		>100%
Juveniles Committed to Secure DYTR Correctional Facilities	—	1	2	—	0.02	0.03		50%

1 The "base" year is 1985 and the "update" year is 1993 for all indicators unless otherwise noted in column.

— Data not available; # No trend can be shown; * Per 1,000 live births; ** Per 100,000.

◆ Caution should be used in interpreting these percentages since changes in small real numbers result in large rate percent changes; increases/decreases to or from a rate of 0 are listed as 100%.

TABLE 2.4: SELECTED INDICATORS BROKEN DOWN BY RACE/ETHNICITY* APACHE COUNTY

Indicator	White		Hispanic		Native American		African American		Other		TOTAL
Total County Racial/Ethnic Population (0-17 yrs.; 1993)	4,072	15%	1,212	5%	21,556	80 %	25	<1%	50	<1%	26,915
Children in AFDC Families (0-18 yrs.; 9/93)	230	4%	123	2%	5,908	94 %	2	<1%	4	<1%	6,267
AHCCCS Enrollment (0-19 yrs.; 11/93)	776	6%	326	2%	12,498	91 %	8	<1%	60	<1%	13,668
Firearm-related Deaths (0-19 yrs.; 1992)	0	0%	0	0%	2	100 %	0	0%	0	0%	2
Juvenile Arrests (8-17 yrs.; 1992)	248	64%	105	27%	32	8%	2	1%	0	0%	387

* Represents the racial/ethnic distribution of a given indicator. By comparing the indicator percentages to the county's child population (found at top of table), one can get a sense of whether certain groups have disproportionately higher or lower representation. Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

➤ *Although improvements since 1990 occurred, 45% of those giving birth in Apache County during 1992 received late or no prenatal care.*

TABLE 2.5: BIRTH-RELATED INDICATORS AS PERCENT OF RACIAL/ETHNIC GROUP* APACHE COUNTY

Race/Ethnicity	Year	Late/No Prenatal Care	Low Birth Weight Births	Neonatal Intensive Care Infants**	Births to Teens (13-18 yrs.)
White Births	1990	28%	9%	NA	7%
	1992	25%	7%	2%	10%
Hispanic Births	1990	43%	8%	NA	20%
	1992	22%	14%	5%	14%
Native American Births	1990	50%	6%	NA	9%
	1992	48%	7%	3%	9%
African American Births***	1990	—	—	NA	—
	1992	—	—	—	—
Other***	1990	—	—	NA	—
	1992	33%	—	67%	33%
County Total	**1990**	**47%**	**7%**	**3%**	**9%**
	1992	**45%**	**7%**	**3%**	**9%**

* Chart depicts the percentage of all births within each racial/ethnic category for which a given indicator occurred (e.g., of all births to white women, what percent were low birth weight).

NA Data not available.

— No births of that nature.

** Fiscal years 1989/90 and 1992/93.

*** Less than five total births in 1992.

TABLE 2.6: STATE-REQUIRED STUDENT TESTING RESULTS
APACHE COUNTY

Arizona Student Assessment Program (March 1993 Results)			
	Assessment Component (Total Points Possible)	**County Mean**	**State Mean**
GRADE 3	Reading (20 pts.)	8.3	9.1
	Math (20 pts.)	10.4	11.7
	Writing (8 pts.)	4.2	4.8
GRADE 8	Reading (20 pts.)	10.6	10.9
	Math (16 pts.)	3.6	4.8
	Writing (8 pts.)	4.8	5.1
GRADE 12	Reading (20 pts.)	9.6*	9.2
	Math (20 pts.)	4.4	5.6
	Writing (8 pts.)	4.9	5.1

* Above state mean

➤ *Apache County students performed below the state average on 8 of 9 ASAP assessments in 1993.*

Norm-referenced Testing (Spring 1990 and Fall 1992)*				
	County 1990	**County 1992**	**State 1990**	**State 1992**
LANGUAGE	60%	68%	36%	39%
MATH	66%	64%	42%	42%
READING	64%	64%	38%	41%

* Percent of all students taking test scoring below the 40th percentile.

TABLE 2.7: DROPOUTS AS PERCENT OF RACIAL/ETHNIC POPULATION*
APACHE COUNTY

	1991/92	1992/93
White	4.5%	7.1%
Hispanic	12.0%	11.8%
Native American	18.0%	15.7%
African American	0%	13.0%
Other	0%	5.0%**

* Depicts the percentage of dropouts within a given racial/ethnic group (e.g., of all white students in grades 9-12, what percent dropped out that year).

** Involves less than five individuals.

➤ *Although the overall dropout rate improved, 15.7% of all Native American public high school students in Apache County dropped out during 1993.*

➤ *During 1993, approximately 81% of Apache County's indigent three- and four-year-olds were served in comprehensive preschool programs.*

TABLE 2.8:
CHILDREN PROVIDED FEDERAL/STATE-SUPPORTED PRESCHOOL SERVICES
APACHE COUNTY

	1990/91	1993/94	% Change
HEAD START			
Arizona Head Start Grantees	—	109	—
Indian Head Start	—	1,309	—
Migrant Head Start	—	0	—
Head Start Subtotal	—	**1,418**	—
ADE ADMINISTERED PRESCHOOL SERVICES			
Special Education	32	87	172%
Migrant Child Education	0	0	0%
Chapter 1	0	0	0%
Even Start	0	0	0%
At-Risk Pilot Project	30	37	23%
ADE Subtotal	**62**	**124**	**100%**
Total Federal/State-supported Preschool Services	—	**1,542**	—

— Numbers not available at county level.

➤ During 1993, it is estimated that 1,799 three- and four-year-olds lived in poverty in Apache County, of which 1,455 children (81%) were served in comprehensive preschool programs (Head Start, At-Risk Pilot Project).

➤ *Although state-approved child care spaces increased by 28% since 1990, total spaces covered only an estimated 8% of the need in Apache County.*

TABLE 2.9: STATE-APPROVED CHILD CARE SPACES
APACHE COUNTY

	1990	1993	% Change
Spaces in ADE Alternate Approval Homes	72 (9/91)	164	128%
Spaces in DES Certified Family Day Care Homes	96	82	-15%
Spaces in DHS Licensed Child Care Centers	170	185	9%
Spaces in DHS Certified Day Care Group Homes	0	0	0%
Total	**338**	**431**	**28%**

➤ In 1993, there were an estimated 5,153 children in Apache county under age six living in two-parent or single-parent working households, while there were 431 state-approved child care spaces in the county (8%).

➤ Federal and state day care subsidies were provided to an average of 139 children per month in Fall 1993, representing 52% of the day care spaces approved by DES and DHS in the county.

TABLE 2.10: ACTIVE DES CHILD SUPPORT CASES*
APACHE COUNTY

	9/92	9/93	% Change
AFDC Cases	4,809	6,269	30%
Non-AFDC Cases	2,377	2,569	8%
Total	**7,186**	**8,838**	**23%**

* Represents total active DES cases (i.e., those involving the establishment of paternity, the establishment of a child support obligation, or the enforcement of such obligation). These are cases known to DES and do not include cases where DES intervention was not sought.

TABLE 2.11: BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES*
APACHE COUNTY

Placing and/or Funding Agency	Residential Services (1992/93)	Nonresidential Services (1992/93)
Behavioral Health Services, DHS**	4	143
Admin. Office of the Courts	14	206
Dept. of Youth Treatment and Rehabilitation (non-secure)	0	1***

* The numbers in this chart cannot be totaled due to duplication of counts within and across agencies. Data from DES and ADE (as reported for the state) could not be broken down to the county level.

** Preliminary 1992/93 data.

*** DYTR's numbers do not include counseling services, or treatment and diagnostic services provided to adolescents in secure care.

➤ *In summarizing trend data, 23 of Apache County's indicators revealed increased rates (depicting worsening conditions in most cases) for 15, decreased rates (depicting improvements) for six, and no changes for two.*

TABLE 2.12: OUT-OF-HOME CARE PLACEMENTS*
APACHE COUNTY

Placing and/or Funding Agency	1990	1993	% Change 90 to 93
Division of Children and Family Services, DES	—	17 (1/93)	—
Foster Care Review Board, Admin. Office of the Courts (new placements)	3	17	467%
Developmental Disabilities Division, DES**	1 (12/23/91)	2 (12/31/93)	50%

— No data available.

* The numbers in this chart cannot be totaled due to duplication of counts within and across agencies. Residential behavioral health services (as reported in the table above) are also a form of out-of-home placement in addition to the numbers listed above.

** Foster care placements for abuse, neglect, or abandonment.

CHAPTER 3:
COCHISE COUNTY

Located in the southeastern part of the state, Cochise County's population in 1993 was estimated to be 102,500 (up 5% from 97,624 in 1990). Bisbee is the county seat and Sierra Vista is the largest city. Cochise County is one of only three counties in the state with no reservation land within its borders.

Cochise County's child population increased 2% from 1990 to 1993 (less than 1% per year) after a growth total of only 2% between 1980 to 1990. In 1993, children represented 27.5% of the county's population.

Overall conditions for these children continue to be of concern, although some improvements have occurred since 1990. Of 23 indicators for which trend data were available, increased rates (depicting worsening conditions in most cases) were visible for 14. (All indicator data are presented in Table 3.3 unless otherwise noted).

TABLE 3.1: CHILD POPULATION (0-17 YEARS)
COCHISE COUNTY

Race/ Ethnicity	1980		1990		Growth '80 → '90	1993 (estimate)		Growth '90 → '93
White	15,985	59%	14,697	53%	8%	14,542	52%	1%
Hispanic	9,313	34%	10,422	38%	12%	11,000	39%	6%
Native American	126	<1%	164	1%	30%	180	<1%	10%
African American	1,002	4%	1,588	6%	58%	1,800	6%	13%
Other	697	3%	696	3%	<1%	700	3%	<1%
Total	**27,123**	**101%***	**27,567**	**101%***	**2%**	**28,222**	**101%***	**2%**

* Does not equal 100% due to rounding

Note: Important qualifications exist for many indicators presented in this Factbook. Data interpretation and conclusions should occur only after reviewing relevant sources/notes sections.

CHILD POVERTY

Poverty continues to be a significant factor in the decline of children's well-being in Cochise County. Some 18.9% of the county's children lived in poverty in 1980, increasing to 28.2% in 1990, and increasing further to an estimated 29.8% in 1993. The status of children under age five was even worse, with an estimated 36.4% having lived in poverty in 1993.

Other indicators of economic distress affecting children in Cochise County also existed: in 1993, 12.7% lived in families receiving AFDC assistance (up from 9.1% in 1990); 27.1% lived in families receiving food stamps (up from 18.7% in 1990); and 45.7% of the county's public school children participated in the federal free andreduced-cost lunch program (up from 34.9% in 1990). Some 30.4% of children 19 years or younger were enrolled in AHCCCS, the state's indigent health care program (up from 24.6% in 1991). Finally, 1990 census data revealed there were 309 homeless children identified at that time.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

On a positive note, the percent of women giving birth who received late or no prenatal care decreased from 31.4% in 1990 to 27.0% in 1992, while the infant mortality rate also decreased from 7.5 per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 5.7 in 1992. On the other hand, the percent of low birth-weight births increased from 6.4% of all births in 1990 to 6.9% in 1992, as did the percent of newborns receiving intensive care services, going from 3.6% in 1990 to 4.7% in 1993. Data further revealed that less than half (49.4%) of the county's two-year-olds were fully immunized.

Supplemental nutrition services through WIC were provided to 3,229 pregnant women, infants, and children from low-income families in Cochise County, representing 57% of those deemed eligible for such services.

Other indicators reveal that there were no child drownings in 1992 (down from one in 1990). Firearm-related deaths among children increased from two in

1990 to four in 1992; the number of homicide victims also increased, from one in 1990 to three in 1992. Reported cases of sexually transmitted diseases among those under age 20 decreased significantly from 82 cases in 1990 to 30 in 1992.

In the area of behavioral health services, Table 3.11 shows that at least 21 residential placements occurred and 495 nonresidential services were provided in 1993 (DHS numbers). Children from Cochise County also received these types of services through other agencies, but totals cannot be determined due to duplication within and across agencies.

CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT AND OUT-OF-HOME CARE

Reports made to DES of alleged child abuse decreased slightly from 1,674 in 1990 to 1,607 in 1993. Within these reports, 2,618 alleged child abuse victims were identified in 1993. Active child support cases handled by DES increased by 14%, to 6,669 cases in 1993 (see Table 3.10).

Table 3.12 shows 147 children resided in out-of-home care under the jurisdiction of the DES Division of Children and Family Services during January 1993. Children reviewed for placement within the state's foster care system increased from 33 in 1990 to 64 in 1993. Finally, using point-in-time data, five children were placed in out-of-home care by the DES Developmental Disabilities Division in 1993, decreasing from six in 1991.

EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION

In 1993, an estimated 5,195 children under age six lived in single or two-parent working households (and therefore required child care), while there were 2,076 state-approved child care spaces available or 40% of need (see Table 3.9).

During Fall 1993, comprehensive preschool programs targeting indigent children served 340 students (Head Start programs had funded enrollment slots for 140 while an additional 200 were served in the state-funded At-Risk Pilot). These children represented 29% of the estimated 1,182 three- and four-year-olds who lived in poverty in Cochise County and would have been eligible for such services. Preschool special education services were provided to an additional 103 children, while Migrant Child Education and Chapter 1 provided services to 95 others.

CHILDREN IN SCHOOL

Cochise County's public schools educated 19,503 students during the 1992/93 academic year (up 5% from 1989/90). Of these students, 16.0% were identified as being limited English proficient (up from 14.1% in 1990). Migrant services were provided to 292 students, representing only 54% of 545 eligible for such service.

The number of reported dropouts among the county's high school children increased from 554 (8.9%) in 1992 to 700 (11.0%) in 1993. Ethnic/racial breakdowns reveal Hispanic youth had the highest dropout rate in that 10.3% of all Hispanic public high school students in the county dropped out during 1993 (see Table 3.7). On the other hand, the four-year graduation rate increased from 63% in 1992 to 67% in 1993.

Arizona Student Assessment Program results show Cochise County students performed at or below the state average on 4 of 9 assessments in March 1993 (see Table 3.6). Norm-referenced tests revealed that close to half of the students scored below the 40th percentile on test components in 1992.

TEENS AT RISK

Births to teenage girls in Cochise County decreased from 4.0% of all such teens in 1990 to 3.8% in 1992. No teen suicides were reported in 1992, down from one in 1990.

In 1992/93, there were 2,787 referrals to state juvenile courts, representing 1,508 individual children. The rate of juvenile arrests decreased slightly from 12.9% of all children aged 8-17 in 1990 to 12.3% in 1992, as did the number of juvenile arrests for violent crimes (from 47 cases in 1990 to 29 in 1992; note: these data include multiple arrests for some children causing rates to be inflated). On the other hand, juveniles committed to DYTR secure correctional facilities increased from 17 youth in 1990 to 30 in 1993.

TABLE 3.2: DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS: HOW DOES COCHISE COUNTY COMPARE?

	Arizona Average	Cochise County Average
Head of Household with Highest Education less than 9th Grade (1990)	9.0%	12.5%
Unemployment Rate (1993)	6.2%	9.0%
Per Capita Personal Income (1991)	$16,594	$13,447
% of Female Head-of-Households with Children under 5 that Live in Poverty (1990)	56.4%	74.2%
Divorce Rate (1992)	6.8*	8.1*
Birth Rate (1992)	17.8*	17.2*

* Per 1,000 population.

TABLE 3.3: CHILD WELL-BEING INDICATORS & TRENDS
COCHISE COUNTY

Indicator	Base Year (1985')	1990	Update Year (1993)	Base Year Rate/100	1990 Rate/100	Update Year Rate/100	Percent Rate Change Since 1990◆
CHILD POVERTY							
Children Living in Poverty (0-4 yrs.; estimate)	1,593 (1980)	2,625	2,875	22.3 (1980)	34.2	36.4	6.4%
Children living in Poverty (0-17 yrs.; estimate)	5,077 (1980)	7,825	8,400	18.9 (1980)	28.2	29.8	5.7%
Children in AFDC Families (0-18 yrs.)	1,722	2,636	3,768	6.1	9.1	12.7	39.6%
Children in Families Receiving Food Stamps (0-18 yrs.)	4,434	5,438	8,080	15.7	18.7	27.1	44.9%
Approved Free/Reduced Lunch Applications (gr. K-12)	6,047 (2/88)	6,587 (2/90)	8,979 (10/93)	32.6 (2/88)	34.9 (2/90)	45.7 (10/93)	30.9%
AHCCCS Enrollment (0-19 yrs.)	5,779 (10/1/88)	7,616 (7/1/91)	9,585 (11/1/93)	19.0 (10/1/88)	24.6 (7/1/91)	30.4 (11/1/93)	23.6%
Homeless Children (0-18 yrs.)	—	309	—	—	1.1	—	#
CHILD HEALTH & SAFETY							
Women receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	587	545	471 (1992)	37.7	31.4	27.0 (1992)	14.0%
Low Birth-weight Births	104	112	121 (1992)	6.7	6.4	6.9 (1992)	7.8%
Newborns in Intensive Care Program	—	63	82	—	3.6	4.7	30.6%
Infant Deaths/Mortality Rate	15	13	10 (1992)	9.6	7.5	5.7 (1992)	24.0%
Supplemental Nutrition Programs (WIC & CSFP women, infants and children)	—	—	3,229	—	—	27.7	#
Complete Immunizations among 2-year-olds	—	—	—	—	—	49.4	#
Child Drownings (0-4 yrs.)	0	1	0 (1992)	0	13.0**	0 (1992)	100%

Decrease | Increase

Indicator	Base Year (1985)	1990	Update Year (1993)	Base Year Rate/100	1990 Rate/100	Update Year Rate/100	Percent Rate Change Since 1990◆
							Decrease / Increase
Firearm-related Deaths (0-19 yrs.)	1	2	4 (1992)	3.4**	6.5**	12.8** (1992)	96.9%
Homicide Victims (0-18 yrs.)	0	1	3 (1992)	0	3.4**	10.1** (1992)	>100%
Reported Cases of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (0-19 yrs.)	28 (1988)	82	30 (1992)	0.9 (1988)	2.7	1.0 (1992)	63.0%
CHILD ABUSE & NEGLECT							
Child Abuse Reports (0-17 yrs.)	1,197	1,674	1,607	4.4	6.1	5.7	6.6%
Alleged Child Abuse Victims (0-17 yrs.)	—	—	2,618	—	—	9.3	#
CHILDREN IN SCHOOL (GRADES K-12)							
Average Daily Membership	17,494	18,625	19,503	—	—	—	#
Students Identified as Limited English Proficient	1,159	2,992	3,593	5.9	14.1	16.0	13.5%
Students Receiving Migrant Services	—	—	292	—	—	1.5	#
High School Dropouts (grades 9-12)	—	554 (1992)	700	—	8.9 (1992)	11.0	23.6%
High School Graduates/Rate (within 4 yrs.)	1,088 (1991)	1,044 (1992)	1,174	78.0 (1991)	63.0 (1992)	67.0	6.3%
TEENS AT RISK							
Births to Teens (13-18 yrs.)	120	174	169 (1992)	2.7	4.0	3.8 (1992)	5.0%
Teen Suicides (15-19 yrs.)	0	1	0 (1992)	0	12.9**	0 (1992)	100%
Juvenile Arrests (8-17 yrs.)	1,241	1,993	1,921 (1992)	8.3	12.9	12.3 (1992)	4.7%
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes (8-17 yrs.)	26	47	29 (1992)	0.17	0.30	0.18 (1992)	40.0%
Juveniles Committed to Secure DYTR Correctional Facilities	—	17	30	—	0.22	0.38	72.7%

The "base" year is 1985 and the "update" year is 1993 for all indicators unless otherwise noted in column.

— Data not available; # No trend can be shown; * Per 1,000 live births; ** Per 100,000.

◆ Caution should be used in interpreting these percentages since changes in small real numbers result in large rate percent changes; increases/decreases to or from a rate of 0 are listed as 100%.

TABLE 3.4: SELECTED INDICATORS BROKEN DOWN BY RACE/ETHNICITY*
COCHISE COUNTY

Indicator	White		Hispanic		Native American		African American		Other		TOTAL
Total County Racial/Ethnic Population (0-17 yrs.; 1993)	14,542	52%	11,000	39%	180	<1%	1,800	6%	700	3%	28,222
Children in AFDC Families (0-18 yrs.; 9/93)	1,307	35%	2,215	59%	36	1%	184	5%	27	1%	3,769
AHCCCS Enrollment (0-19 yrs.; 11/93)	3,606	38%	5,361	56%	58	<1%	386	4%	174	2%	9,585
Firearm-related Deaths (0-19 yrs.; 1992)	3	75%	1	25%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	4
Juvenile Arrests (8-17 yrs.; 1992)	1,043	54%	684	36%	10	1%	165	9%	19	1%	1,921

* Represents the racial/ethnic distribution of a given indicator. By comparing the indicator percentages to the county's child population (found at top of table), one can get a sense of whether certain groups have disproportionately higher or lower representation. Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

➤ *Although improvements since 1990 occurred, 27% of those giving birth in Cochise County during 1992 received late or no prenatal care.*

TABLE 3.5: BIRTH-RELATED INDICATORS AS PERCENT OF RACIAL/ETHNIC GROUP*
COCHISE COUNTY

Race/Ethnicity	Year	Late/No Prenatal Care	Low Birth Weight Births	Neonatal Intensive Care Infants**	Births to Teens (13-18 yrs.)
White Births	1990	22%	7%	NA	8%
	1992	20%	7%	4%	8%
Hispanic Births	1990	47%	5%	NA	14%
	1992	41%	6%	4%	13%
Native American Births	1990	50%	13%	NA	13%
	1992	—	17%	17%	—
African American Births	1990	15%	9%	NA	9%
	1992	8%	8%	9%	4%
Other	1990	25%	9%	NA	5%
	1992	22%	11%	13%	4%
County Total	**1990**	**31%**	**6%**	**4%**	**10%**
	1992	**27%**	**7%**	**5%**	**10%**

* Chart depicts the percentage of all births within each racial/ethnic category for which a given indicator occurred (e.g., of all births to white women, what percent were low birth weight).

NA Data not available.

— No births of that nature.

** Fiscal years 1989/90 and 1992/93.

TABLE 3.6: STATE-REQUIRED STUDENT TESTING RESULTS
COCHISE COUNTY

Arizona Student Assessment Program (March 1993 Results)			
	Assessment Component (Total Points Possible)	**County Mean**	**State Mean**
GRADE 3	Reading (20 pts.)	9.3*	9.1
	Math (20 pts.)	11.4	11.7
	Writing (8 pts.)	4.8	4.8
GRADE 8	Reading (20 pts.)	11.2*	10.9
	Math (16 pts.)	5.2*	4.8
	Writing (8 pts.)	5.2*	5.1
GRADE 12	Reading (20 pts.)	9.2	9.2
	Math (20 pts.)	5.6	5.6
	Writing (8 pts.)	5.3*	5.1

* Above state mean

➤ *Cochise County students performed at or below the state average on 4 of 9 ASAP assessments in 1993.*

Norm-referenced Testing (Spring 1990 and Fall 1992)*				
	County 1990	**County 1992**	**State 1990**	**State 1992**
LANGUAGE	41%	58%	36%	39%
MATH	47%	49%	42%	42%
READING	40%	43%	38%	41%

* Percent of all students taking test scoring below the 40th percentile.

TABLE 3.7: DROPOUTS AS PERCENT OF RACIAL/ETHNIC POPULATION*
COCHISE COUNTY

	1991/92	1992/93
White	10.5%	8.2%
Hispanic	11.0%	10.3%
Native American	21.7%	6.7%**
African American	13.0%	7.9%
Other	17.4%	7.8%

* Depicts the percentage of dropouts within a given racial/ethnic group (e.g., of all white students in grades 9-12, what percent dropped out that year).

** Involves less than five individuals.

➤ *As part of an overall dropout rate increase, 10.3% of all Hispanic public high school students in Cochise County dropped out during 1993.*

➤ *During 1993, approximately 29% of Cochise County's indigent three- and four-year-olds were served in comprehensive preschool programs.*

TABLE 3.8:
CHILDREN PROVIDED FEDERAL/STATE-SUPPORTED PRESCHOOL SERVICES
COCHISE COUNTY

	1990/91	1993/94	% Change
HEAD START			
Arizona Head Start Grantees	—	140	—
Indian Head Start	—	0	—
Migrant Head Start	—	0	—
Head Start Subtotal	—	**140**	—
ADE ADMINISTERED PRESCHOOL SERVICES			
Special Education	49	103	110%
Migrant Child Education	0	15	—
Chapter 1	21	80	281%
Even Start	0	0	0%
At-Risk Pilot Project	0	200	—
ADE Subtotal	**70**	**398**	**469%**
Total Federal/State-supported Preschool Services	—	**538**	—

— Numbers not available at county level.

➤ During 1993, it is estimated that 1,182 three- and four-year-olds lived in poverty in Cochise County, of which 340 (29%) were served in comprehensive preschool programs (Head Start, At-Risk Pilot Project).

➤ *Although state-approved child care spaces increased by 9% since 1990, total spaces covered only an estimated 40% of the need in Cochise County.*

TABLE 3.9: STATE-APPROVED CHILD CARE SPACES
COCHISE COUNTY

	1990	1993	% Change
Spaces in ADE Alternate Approval Homes	12 (9/91)	12	0%
Spaces in DES Certified Family Day Care Homes	356	602	69%
Spaces in DHS Licensed Child Care Centers	1,512	1,402	-7%
Spaces in DHS Certified Day Care Group Homes	20	60	200%
Total	**1,900**	**2,076**	**9%**

➤ In 1993, there were an estimated 5,195 children in Cochise County under age six living in two-parent or single-parent working households, while there were 2,076 state-approved child care spaces in the county (40%).

➤ Federal and state day care subsidies were provided to an average of 836 children per month in Fall 1993, representing 41% of the day care spaces approved by DES and DHS in the county.

TABLE 3.10: ACTIVE DES CHILD SUPPORT CASES*
COCHISE COUNTY

	9/92	9/93	% Change
AFDC Cases	2,354	3,490	48%
Non-AFDC Cases	3,476	3,179	-9%
Total	**5,830**	**6,669**	**14%**

* Represents total active DES cases (i.e., those involving the establishment of paternity, the establishment of a child support obligation, or the enforcement of such obligation). These are cases known to DES and do not include cases where DES intervention was not sought.

TABLE 3.11: BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES*
COCHISE COUNTY

Placing and/or Funding Agency	Residential Services (1992/93)	Nonresidential Services (1992/93)
Behavioral Health Services, DHS**	21	495
Admin. Office of the Courts	24	254
Dept. of Youth Treatment and Rehabilitation (non-secure)	2	1***

* The numbers in this chart cannot be totaled due to duplication of counts within and across agencies. Data from DES and ADE (as reported for the state) could not be broken down to the county level.

** Preliminary 1992/93 data.

*** DYTR's numbers do not include counseling services, or treatment and diagnostic services provided to adolescents in secure care.

➤ *In summarizing trend data, 23 of Cochise County's indicators revealed increased rates (depicting worsening conditions in most cases) for 14, and decreased rates (depicting improvements) for nine.*

TABLE 3.12: OUT-OF-HOME CARE PLACEMENTS*
COCHISE COUNTY

Placing and/or Funding Agency	1990	1993	% Change '90 to '93
Division of Children and Family Services, DES	—	147 (1/93)	—
Foster Care Review Board, Admin. Office of the Courts (new placements)	33	64	94%
Developmental Disabilities Division, DES**	6 (12/23/91)	5 (12/31/93)	-17%

— No data available.

* The numbers in this chart cannot be totaled due to duplication of counts within and across agencies. Residential behavioral health services (as reported in the table above) are also a form of out-of-home placement in addition to the numbers listed above.

** Foster care placements for abuse, neglect, or abandonment.

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CHAPTER 4: COCONINO COUNTY

Coconino County's child population increased 5% from 1990 to 1993 after a growth of 21% between 1980 to 1990. In 1993, children represented 30.4% of the county's population.

Overall conditions for these children continue to be of concern, although some improvements have occurred since 1990. Of 23 indicators for which trend data were available, increased rates (depicting worsening conditions in most cases) were visible for 13. (All indicator data are presented in Table 4.3 unless otherwise noted).

Located in northern Arizona, Coconino County's geographic size makes it the largest county in the state. The county's population in 1993 was estimated to be 103,600 (up 7% from 96,591 in 1990). Flagstaff, the largest city, is also the county seat. Some 45% of the county consists of reservation land.

TABLE 4.1: CHILD POPULATION (0-17 YEARS) COCONINO COUNTY

Race/ Ethnicity	1980		1990		Growth '80 → '90	1993 (estimate)		Growth '90 → '93
White	11,432	46%	13,594	46%	19%	14,200	45%	4%
Hispanic	2,785	11%	3,378	11%	21%	3,559	11%	5%
Native American	9,899	40%	12,337	41%	25%	13,100	42%	6%
African American	426	2%	372	1%	13%	350	1%	6%
Other	218	1%	228	1%	5%	235	<1%	3%
Total	**24,760**	**100%**	**29,909**	**100%**	**21%**	**31,444**	**100%**	**5%**

* Does not equal 100% due to rounding

Note: Important qualifications exist for many indicators presented in this Factbook. Data interpretation and conclusions should occur only after reviewing relevant sources/notes sections.

CHILD POVERTY

Poverty continues to be a significant factor in the decline of children's well-being in Coconino County. Some 22.9% of the county's children lived in poverty in 1980, increasing to 26.9% in 1990, and increasing further to an estimated 28.2% in 1993. The status of children under age five was even worse, with an estimated 34.4% having lived in poverty in 1993.

Other indicators of economic distress affecting children in Coconino County also existed: in 1993, 9.1% lived in families receiving AFDC assistance (up from 6.2% in 1990); 24.2% lived in families receiving food stamps (up from 16.0% in 1990); and 33.9% of the county's public school children participated in the federal free and reduced-cost lunch program (down slightly from 34.3% in 1990). Some 27.8% of children 19 years or younger were enrolled in AHCCCS, the state's indigent health care program (up from 21.8% in 1991). Finally, 1990 census data revealed there were 369 homeless children identified at that time.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

On a positive note, the percent of women giving birth who received late or no prenatal care decreased from 48.9% in 1990 to 45.0% in 1992, while the infant mortality rate decreased from 11.2 per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 7.5 in 1992. On the other hand, the percent of low birth-weight births increased from 7.4% of all births in 1990 to 7.8% in 1992, as did the percent of newborns receiving intensive care services (from 5.1% in 1990 to 6.6% in 1993). Data further revealed that less than half (42.2%) of the county's two-year-olds were fully immunized.

Supplemental nutrition services through WIC and CSFP were provided to 3,426 pregnant women, infants, and children from low-income families in Coconino County, representing 75% of those deemed eligible for such services.

Other indicators reveal that there were no child drownings in 1990 or 1992. Firearm-related deaths among children decreased from three in 1990 to one in 1992; the number of homicide victims

remained steady at one each in 1990 and 1992. Reported cases of sexually-transmitted diseases among those under age 20 decreased significantly from 188 cases in 1990 to 119 in 1992.

In the area of behavioral health services, Table 4.11 shows that at least 16 residential placements occurred and 323 nonresidential services were provided in 1993 (DHS numbers). Children from Coconino County also received these types of services through other agencies, but totals cannot be determined due to duplication within and across agencies.

CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT AND OUT-OF-HOME CARE

Reports made to DES of alleged child abuse climbed, from 946 in 1990 to 1,208 in 1993. Within these reports, 1,889 alleged child abuse victims were identified in 1993. Active child support cases handled by DES increased by 4%, to 5,691 cases in 1993 (see Table 4.10).

Table 4.12 shows 42 children resided in out-of-home care under the jurisdiction of the DES Division of Children and Family Services during January 1993. Children reviewed for placement within the state's foster care system decreased from 29 in 1990 to 28 in 1993. Finally, using point-in-time data, two children were placed in out-of-home care by the DES Developmental Disabilities Division in 1993, decreasing from three in 1991.

EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION

In 1993, an estimated 5,884 children under age six lived in single or two-parent working households (and therefore required child care), while there were 2,647 state-approved child care spaces available or 45% of need (see Table 4.9).

During Fall 1993, comprehensive preschool programs targeting indigent children served 933 students (Head Start programs had funded enrollment slots for 889 while an additional 44 were served in the state-funded At-Risk Pilot). These children represented 81% of the estimated 1,151 three- and four-year-olds who lived in poverty in Coconino County and would have been eligible for such services. Preschool special education services were provided to an additional 154 children, while Chapter 1 provided services to 15 others.

CHILDREN IN SCHOOL

Coconino County's public schools educated 18,841 students during the 1992/93 academic year (up 6% from 1989/90). Of these students, 15.7% were identified as being limited English proficient (up from 12.9% in 1990).

The number of reported dropouts among the county's high school children increased from 577 (9.1%) in 1992 to 606 (9.8%) in 1993. Ethnic/racial breakdowns reveal African American youth had the highest dropout rate in that 16.0% of all African American public high school students in the county dropped out during 1993 (see Table 4.7). The four-year graduation rate remained steady at 75.0% in both 1992 and 1993.

Arizona Student Assessment Program results show Coconino County students performed below the state average on 6 of 9 assessments in March 1993 (see Table 4.6). Norm-referenced tests revealed that close to half of the students scored below the 40th percentile on test components in 1992.

TEENS AT RISK

Births to teenage girls in Coconino County increased from 3.5% of all such teens in 1990 to 3.9% in 1992. Two teen suicides were reported in 1992, down from three in 1990.

In 1992/93, there were 3,191 referrals to state juvenile courts, representing 1,812 individual children. The rate of juvenile arrests (not including those occurring on Indian reservations) decreased slightly from 12.5% of all children aged 8-17 in 1990 to 12.1% in 1992, while the numbers of juvenile arrests for violent crimes increased from 44 cases in 1990 to 49 in 1992 (note: these data include multiple arrests for some children causing the rate to be inflated). Numbers of juveniles committed to DYTR secure correctional facilities also increased slightly from nine youth in 1990 to 13 in 1993.

TABLE 4.2: DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS: HOW DOES COCONINO COUNTY COMPARE?

	Arizona Average	Coconino County Average
Head of Household with Highest Education less than 9th Grade (1990)	9.0%	10.0%
Unemployment Rate (1993)	6.2%	8.1%
Per Capita Personal Income (1991)	$16,594	$13,607
% of Female Head-of-Households with Children under 5 that Live in Poverty (1990)	56.4%	59.8%
Divorce Rate (1992)	6.8*	3.4*
Birth Rate (1992)	17.8*	18.5*

* Per 1,000 population.

TABLE 4.3: CHILD WELL-BEING INDICATORS & TRENDS
COCONINO COUNTY

Indicator	Base Year (1985)	1990	Update Year (1993)	Base Year Rate/100	1990 Rate/100	Update Year Rate/100	Percent Rate Change Since 1990◆ Decrease	Increase
CHILD POVERTY								
Children Living in Poverty (0-4 yrs.; estimate)	1,598 (1980)	2,850	3,050	22.3 (1980)	32.3	34.4		6.5%
Children living in Poverty (0-17 yrs.; estimate)	5,514 (1980)	8,075	8,875	22.9 (1980)	26.9	28.2		4.8%
Children in AFDC Families (0-18 yrs.)	1,675	1,999	2,987	5.7	6.2	9.1		46.8%
Children in Families Receiving Food Stamps (0-18 yrs.)	4,804	5,126	7,982	16.3	16.0	24.2		51.3%
Approved Free/Reduced Lunch Applications (gr. K-12)	5,683 (2/88)	6,241 (2/90)	6,482 (10/93)	33.4 (2/88)	34.3 (2/90)	33.9 (10/93)	1.2%	
AHCCCS Enrollment (0-19 yrs.)	5,762 (10/1/88)	7,685 (7/1/91)	9,817 (11/1/93)	16.8 (10/1/88)	21.8 (7/1/91)	27.8 (11/1/93)		27.5%
Homeless Children (0-18 yrs.)	—	369	—	—	1.1	—	#	
CHILD HEALTH & SAFETY								
Women receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	896	960	844 (1992)	46.0	48.9	45.0 (1992)	8.0%	
Low Birth-weight Births	132	145	147 (1992)	6.8	7.4	7.8 (1992)		5.4%
Newborns in Intensive Care Program	—	88	123	—	5.1	6.6		29.4%
Infant Deaths/Mortality Rate	21	22	14 (1992)	10.8	11.2	7.5 (1992)	33.0%	
Supplemental Nutrition Programs (WIC & CSFP women, infants and children)	—	—	3,426	—	—	26.2	#	
Complete Immunizations among 2-year-olds	—	—	—	—	—	42.2	#	
Child Drownings (0-4 yrs.)	1	0	0 (1992)	12.2**	0	0 (1992)		0%

Indicator	Base Year (1985)	1990	Update Year (1993)	Base Year Rate/100	1990 Rate/100	Update Year Rate/100	Percent Rate Change Since 1990◆ Decrease	Increase
Firearm-related Deaths (0-19 yrs.)	1	3	1 (1992)	3.1**	8.5**	2.9** (1992)	65.9%	
Homicide Victims (0-18 yrs.)	0	1	1 (1992)	0	3.1**	3.1** (1992)		0%
Reported Cases of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (0-19 yrs.)	136 (1988)	188	119 (1992)	4.0 (1988)	5.3	3.4 (1992)	35.8%	
CHILD ABUSE & NEGLECT								
Child Abuse Reports (0-17 yrs.)	895	946	1,208	3.3	3.2	3.9		21.9%
Alleged Child Abuse Victims (0-17 yrs.)	—	—	1,889	—	—	6.0	#	
CHILDREN IN SCHOOL (GRADES K-12)								
Average Daily Membership	15,918	17,836	18,841	—	—	—	#	
Students Identified as Limited English Proficient	1,928	2,550	3,252	11.0	12.9	15.7		21.7%
Students Receiving Migrant Services	—	—	0	—	—	0	#	
High School Dropouts (grades 9-12)	—	577 (1992)	606	—	9.1 (1992)	9.8		7.7%
High School Graduates/Rate (within 4 yrs.)	1,095 (1991)	1,085 (1992)	1,150	73.0 (1991)	75.0 (1992)	75.0		0%
TEENS AT RISK								
Births to Teens (13-18 yrs.)	166	170	188 (1992)	3.5	3.5	3.9 (1992)		11.4%
Teen Suicides (15-19 yrs.)	0	3	2 (1992)	0	31.2**	24.1** (1992)	22.8%	
Juvenile Arrests (8-17 yrs.)	1,673	2,001	2,024 (1992)	11.5	12.5	12.1 (1992)	3.2%	
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes (8-17 yrs.)	21	44	49 (1992)	0.14	0.27	0.29 (1992)		7.4%
Juveniles Committed to Secure DYTR Correctional Facilities	—	9	13	—	0.12	0.15		25.0%

The "base" year is 1985 and the "update" year is 1993 for all indicators unless otherwise noted in column.

— Data not available; # No trend can be shown; * Per 1,000 live births; ** Per 100,000

◆ Caution should be used in interpreting these percentages since changes in small real numbers result in large rate percent changes; increases/decreases to or from a rate of 0 are listed as 100%.

**TABLE 4.4: SELECTED INDICATORS BROKEN DOWN BY RACE/ETHNICITY*
COCONINO COUNTY**

Indicator	White		Hispanic		Native American		African American		Other		TOTAL
Total County Racial/Ethnic Population (0-17 yrs.; 1993)	14,200	45%	3,559	11%	13,100	42%	350	1%	235	<1%	31,444
Children in AFDC Families (0-18 yrs.; 9/93)	547	18%	262	9%	2,076	70%	98	3%	4	<1%	2,987
AHCCCS Enrollment (0-19 yrs.; 11/93)	2,278	23%	939	10%	6,312	64%	212	2%	76	<1%	9,817
Firearm-related Deaths (0-19 yrs.; 1992)	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1
Juvenile Arrests (8-17 yrs.; 1992)	1,365	67%	171	8%	398	20%	77	4%	13	1%	2,024

* Represents the racial/ethnic distribution of a given indicator. By comparing the indicator percentages to the county's child population (found at top of table), one can get a sense of whether certain groups have disproportionately higher or lower representation. Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

➤ *Although improvements since 1990 occurred, 45% of those giving birth in Coconino County during 1992 received late or no prenatal care.*

**TABLE 4.5: BIRTH-RELATED INDICATORS AS PERCENT OF RACIAL/ETHNIC GROUP*
COCONINO COUNTY**

Race/Ethnicity	Year	Late/No Prenatal Care	Low Birth Weight Births	Neonatal Intensive Care Infants**	Births to Teens (13-18 yrs.)
White Births	1990	34%	8%	NA	5%
	1992	33%	9%	9%	6%
Hispanic Births	1990	57%	11%	NA	11%
	1992	53%	11%	10%	18%
Native American Births	1990	61%	6%	NA	11%
	1992	54%	6%	3%	12%
African American Births	1990	60%	10%	NA	23%
	1992	52%	8%	4%	16%
Other	1990	43%	14%	NA	—
	1992	27%	55%	45%	—
County Total	**1990**	**49%**	**7%**	**4%**	**9%**
	1992	**45%**	**8%**	**6%**	**10%**

* Chart depicts the percentage of all births within each racial/ethnic category for which a given indicator occurred (e.g., of all births to white women, what percent were low birth weight).

NA Data not available.

— No births of that nature.

** Fiscal years 1989/90 and 1992/93.

TABLE 4.6: STATE-REQUIRED STUDENT TESTING RESULTS
COCONINO COUNTY

Arizona Student Assessment Program (March 1993 Results)			
	Assessment Component (Total Points Possible)	**County Mean**	**State Mean**
GRADE 3	Reading (20 pts.)	9.0	9.1
	Math (20 pts.)	12.0*	11.7
	Writing (8 pts.)	4.7	4.8
GRADE 8	Reading (20 pts.)	10.4	10.9
	Math (16 pts.)	4.6	4.8
	Writing (8 pts.)	4.8	5.1
GRADE 12	Reading (20 pts.)	9.6*	9.2
	Math (20 pts.)	6.2*	5.6
	Writing (8 pts.)	5.0	5.1

* Above state mean

➤ *Coconino County students performed below the state average on 6 of 9 ASAP assessments in 1993.*

Norm-referenced Testing (Spring 1990 and Fall 1992)*				
	County 1990	**County 1992**	**State 1990**	**State 1992**
LANGUAGE	40%	54%	36%	39%
MATH	43%	42%	42%	42%
READING	38%	42%	38%	41%

* Percent of all students taking test scoring below the 40th percentile.

TABLE 4.7: HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS
AS PERCENT OF RACIAL/ETHNIC POPULATION*
COCONINO COUNTY

	1991/92	1992/93
White	6.5%	6.9%
Hispanic	11.7%	13.5%
Native American	11.4%	12.5%
African American	9.3%	16.0%
Other	3.5%**	1.4%**

* Depicts the percentage of dropouts within a given racial/ethnic group (e.g., of all white students in grades 9-12, what percent dropped out that year).

** Involves less than five individuals.

➤ *As part of an overall dropout rate increase, 16.0% of all African American public high school students in Coconino County dropped out during 1993.*

➤ During 1993, approximately 81% of Coconino County's indigent three- and four-year-olds were served in comprehensive preschool programs.

TABLE 4.8:
CHILDREN PROVIDED FEDERAL/STATE-SUPPORTED PRESCHOOL SERVICES
COCONINO COUNTY

	1990/91	1993/94	% Change
HEAD START			
Arizona Head Start Grantees	—	284	—
Indian Head Start	—	605	—
Migrant Head Start	—	0	—
Head Start Subtotal	—	**889**	—
ADE ADMINISTERED PRESCHOOL SERVICES			
Special Education	68	154	126%
Migrant Child Education	0	0	0%
Chapter 1	0	15	—
Even Start	0	0	0%
At-Risk Pilot Project	0	44	—
ADE Subtotal	**68**	**213**	**213%**
Total Federal/State-supported Preschool Services	—	**1,102**	—

— Numbers not available at county level.

➤ During 1993, it is estimated that 1,151 three- and four-year-olds lived in poverty in Coconino County, of which 933 (81%) were served in comprehensive preschool programs (Head Start, At-risk Pilot Project).

➤ Although state-approved child care spaces increased by 52% since 1990, total spaces covered only an estimated 45% of the need in Coconino County.

TABLE 4.9: STATE-APPROVED CHILD CARE SPACES
COCONINO COUNTY

	1990	1993	% Change
Spaces in ADE Alternate Approval Homes	152 (9/91)	432	184%
Spaces in DES Certified Family Day Care Homes	304	239	-21%
Spaces in DHS Licensed Child Care Centers	1,287	1,926	50%
Spaces in DHS Certified Day Care Group Homes	0	50	—
Total	**1,743**	**2,647**	**52%**

➤ In 1993, there were an estimated 5,884 children in Coconino County under age six living in two-parent or single-parent working households, while there were 2,647 state-approved child care spaces in the county (45%).

➤ Federal and state day care subsidies were provided to an average of 752 children per month in Fall 1993, representing 34% of the day care spaces approved by DES and DHS in the county.

TABLE 4.10: ACTIVE DES CHILD SUPPORT CASES*
COCONINO COUNTY

	9/92	9/93	% Change
AFDC Cases	3,108	3,694	19%
Non-AFDC Cases	2,347	1,997	-15%
Total	**5,455**	**5,691**	**4%**

* Represents total active DES cases (i.e., those involving the establishment of paternity, the establishment of a child support obligation, or the enforcement of such obligation). These are cases known to DES and do not include cases where DES intervention was not sought.

TABLE 4.11: BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES*
COCONINO COUNTY

Placing and/or Funding Agency	Residential Services (1992/93)	Nonresidential Services (1992/93)
Behavioral Health Services, DHS**	16	323
Admin. Office of the Courts	3	424
Dept. of Youth Treatment and Rehabilitation (non-secure)	2	0***

* The numbers in this chart cannot be totaled due to duplication of counts within and across agencies. Data from DES and ADE (as reported for the state) could not be broken down to the county level.

** Preliminary 1992/93 data.

*** DYTR's numbers do not include counseling services, or treatment and diagnostic services provided to adolescents in secure care.

➤ *In summarizing trend data, 23 of Coconino County's indicators revealed increased rates (depicting worsening conditions in most cases) for 13, decreased rates (depicting improvements) for seven, and no changes for three.*

TABLE 4.12: OUT-OF-HOME CARE PLACEMENTS*
COCONINO COUNTY

Placing and/or Funding Agency	1990	1993	% Change 90 to '93
Division of Children and Family Services, DES	—	42 (1/93)	—
Foster Care Review Board, Admin. Office of the Courts (new placements)	29	28	-3%
Developmental Disabilities Division, DES**	3 (12/23/91)	2 (12/31/93)	-33%

— No data available.

* The numbers in this chart cannot be totaled due to duplication of counts within and across agencies. Residential behavioral health services (as reported in the table above) are also a form of out-of-home placement in addition to the numbers listed above.

** Foster care placements for abuse, neglect, or abandonment.

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CHAPTER 5:
GILA COUNTY

Gila County's child population increased 2% from 1990 to 1993 after a growth of 9% between 1980 to 1990. In 1993, children represented 26.1% of the county's population.

Overall conditions for children in this county continue to be of concern, although some improvements since 1990 have occurred. Of 23 indicators for which trend data were available, increased rates (depicting worsening conditions in most cases) were visible for 12. (All indicator data are presented in Table 5.3 unless otherwise noted).

Located in the south central part of the state, Gila County's population in 1993 was estimated to be 41,900 (up 4% from 40,216 in 1990). Globe is the county seat and the town of Payson is the largest community. Some 37% of the county consists of reservation land.

TABLE 5.1: CHILD POPULATION (0-17 YEARS)
GILA COUNTY

Race/ Ethnicity	1980		1990		Growth '80 → '90	1993 (estimate)		Growth '90 → '93
White	6,355	54%	5,889	55%	7%	6,010	55%	2%
Hispanic	3,107	26%	2,691	25%	13%	2,717	25%	<1%
Native American	2,228	19%	2,058	19%	8%	2,105	19%	2%
African American	32	<1%	51	<1%	59%	55	<1%	8%
Other	49	<1%	38	<1%	22%	40	<1%	5%
Total	**11,771**	**100%**	**10,727**	**100%**	**9%**	**10,927**	**100%**	**2%**

* Does not equal 100% due to rounding.

Note: Important qualifications exist for many indicators presented in this Factbook. Data interpretation and conclusions should occur only after reviewing relevant sources/notes sections.

CHILD POVERTY

Poverty continues to be a significant factor in the decline of children's well-being in Gila County. Some 19.7% of the county's children lived in poverty in 1980, increasing to 25.7% in 1990, and increasing further to an estimated 27.2% in 1993. The status of children under age five was even worse, with an estimated 36.7% having lived in poverty in 1993.

Other indicators of economic distress affecting children in Gila County also existed: in 1993, 15.8% lived in families receiving AFDC assistance (up from 12.0% in 1990); 38.2% lived in families receiving food stamps (up from 28.3% in 1990); and 54.8% of the county's public school children participated in the federal free and reduced-cost lunch program (up from 41.3% in 1990). Some 41.9% of children 19 years or younger were enrolled in AHCCCS, the state's indigent health care program (up from 34.0% in 1991). Finally, 1990 census data revealed there were 152 homeless children identified at that time.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

On a positive note, the percent of women giving birth who received late or no prenatal care decreased from 36.6% in 1990 to 35.0% in 1992. The percent of low birth-weight births also decreased from 6.4% of all births in 1990 to 6.3% in 1992, as did the percent of newborns receiving intensive care services (from 4.7% in 1990 to 4.2% in 1993). On the other hand, the infant mortality rate increased significantly from 4.0 per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 10.0 in 1992. Data further revealed that only slightly more than half (54.4%) of the county's two-year-olds were fully immunized.

Supplemental nutrition services through WIC were provided to 1,880 pregnant women, infants, and children from low-income families, representing 58% of those deemed eligible for such services.

Other indicators reveal that there were no child drownings in 1990 or 1992. Firearm-related deaths among children increased from one in 1990 to three in

1992; the number of homicide victims remained steady at one each in 1990 and 1992. Reported cases of sexually transmitted diseases among those under age 20 decreased from 38 cases in 1990 to 31 in 1992.

In the area of behavioral health services, Table 5.11 shows that at least nine residential placements occurred and 332 nonresidential services were provided in 1993 (DHS numbers). Children from Gila County also received these types of services through other agencies, but totals cannot be determined due to duplication within and across agencies.

CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT AND OUT-OF-HOME CARE

Reports made to DES of alleged child abuse continued to climb, from 500 in 1990 to 721 in 1993. Within these reports, 1,206 alleged child abuse victims were identified in 1993. Active child support cases handled by DES increased by 14%, to 4,035 cases in 1993 (see Table 5.10).

Table 5.12 shows 51 children resided in out-of-home care under the jurisdiction of the DES Division of Children and Family Services during January 1993. Children reviewed for placement within the state's foster care system decreased from 14 in 1990 to nine in 1993. Finally, using point-in-time data, five children were placed in out-of-home care by the DES Developmental Disabilities Division in 1993, up from four in 1991.

EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION

In 1993, an estimated 1,964 children under age six lived in single or two-parent working households (and therefore required child care), while there were 1,154 state-approved child care spaces available or 59% of need (see Table 5.9).

During Fall 1993, Head Start preschool programs targeting indigent children had 212 funded enrollment slots (no similar state-supported preschool programs were offered). These children served represented 50% of the estimated 426 three- and four-year-olds who lived in poverty in Gila County and would have been eligible for such services. Preschool special education services were provided to an additional 96 children.

CHILDREN IN SCHOOL

Gila County's public schools educated 8,186 students during the 1992/93 academic year (up 13% from 1989/90). Of these students, 17.1% were identified as being limited English proficient (up from 11.3% in 1990).

The number of reported dropouts among the county's high school children increased from 270 (10.4%) in 1992 to 354 (14.3%) in 1993. Ethnic/racial breakdowns reveal Native American youth had the highest dropout rate in that 22.0% of all Native American public high school students in the county dropped out during 1993 (see Table 5.7). The four-year graduation rate also declined, going from 69.0% in 1992 to 67.0% in 1993.

Arizona Student Assessment Program results show Gila County students performed at or below the state average on 8 of 9 assessments in March 1993 (see Table 5.6). Norm-referenced tests revealed that at least half of the students scored below the 40th percentile on all test components in 1992.

TEENS AT RISK

Births to teenage girls in Gila County decreased slightly from 5.9% of all such teens in 1990 to 5.6% in 1992. Two teen suicides were reported in 1992, up from one in 1990.

In 1992/83, there were 1,129 referrals to state juvenile courts, representing 774 individual children. The rate of juvenile arrests (not including those occurring on Indian reservations) decreased slightly from 12.3% of all children aged 8-17 in 1990 to 11.4% in 1992, as did the numbers of juvenile arrests for violent crimes, decreasing from 54 cases in 1990 to 53 in 1992 (note: these data include multiple arrests for some children causing rates to be inflated).Numbers of juveniles committed to DYTR secure correctional facilities also decreased from nine youth in 1990 to seven in 1993.

TABLE 5.2: DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS: HOW DOES GILA COUNTY COMPARE?

	Arizona Average	Gila County Average
Head of Household with Highest Education less than 9th Grade (1990)	9.0%	11.6%
Unemployment Rate (1993)	6.2%	8.9%
Per Capita Personal Income (1991)	$16,594	$12,408
% of Female Head-of-Households with Children under 5 that Live in Poverty (1990)	56.4%	78.9%
Divorce Rate (1992)	6.8*	5.7*
Birth Rate (1992)	17.8*	16.7*

* Per 1,000 population.

TABLE 5.3: CHILD WELL-BEING INDICATORS & TRENDS
GILA COUNTY

Indicator	Base Year (1985)	1990	Update Year (1993)	Base Year Rate/100	1990 Rate/100	Update Year Rate/100	Percent Rate Change Since 1990◆
							Decrease / Increase
CHILD POVERTY							
Children Living in Poverty (0-4 yrs.; estimate)	751 (1980)	1,000	1,100	23.9 (1980)	34.4	36.7	6.7%
Children living in Poverty (0-17 yrs.; estimate)	2,277 (1980)	2,775	2,975	19.7 (1980)	25.7	27.2	5.8%
Children in AFDC Families (0-18 yrs.)	1,040	1,338	1,808	9.2	12.0	15.8	31.7%
Children in Families Receiving Food Stamps (0-18 yrs.)	2,723	3,164	4,384	24.0	28.3	38.2	35.0%
Approved Free/Reduced Lunch Applications (gr. K-12)	2,913 (2/88)	3,097 (2/90)	4,591 (10/93)	39.9 (2/88)	41.3 (2/90)	54.8 (10/93)	27.8%
AHCCCS Enrollment (0-19 yrs.)	3,174 (10/1/88)	4,015 (7/1/91)	5,037 (11/1/93)	27.2 (10/1/88)	34.0 (7/1/91)	41.9 (11/1/93)	23.2%
Homeless Children (0-18 yrs.)	—	152	—	—	1.4	—	#
CHILD HEALTH & SAFETY							
Women receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	217	274	244 (1992)	33.8	36.6	35.0 (1992)	4.4%
Low Birth-weight Births	36	48	44 (1992)	5.6	6.4	6.3 (1992)	1.6%
Newborns in Intensive Care Program	—	35	29	—	4.7	4.2	10.6%
Infant Deaths/Mortality Rate	5	3	7 (1992)	7.8	4.0	10.0 (1992)	>100%
Supplemental Nutrition Programs (WIC & CSFP women, infants and children)	—	—	1,880	—	—	42.3%	#
Complete Immunizations among 2-year-olds	—	—	—	—	—	54.4	#
Child Drownings (0-4 yrs.)	1	0	0 (1992)	33.3**	0	0 (1992)	0%

Indicator	Base Year (1985)	1990	Update Year (1993)	Base Year Rate/100	1990 Rate/100	Update Year Rate/100	Percent Rate Change Since 1990◆ Decrease	Increase
Firearm-related Deaths (0-19 yrs.)	1	1	3 (1992)	8.5**	8.5**	25.1** (1992)		>100%
Homicide Victims (0-18 yrs.)	0	1	1 (1992)	0	8.9**	8.7** (1992)	2.2%	
Reported Cases of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (0-19 yrs.)	27 (1988)	38	31 (1992)	2.3 (1988)	3.3	2.6 (1992)	21.2%	
CHILD ABUSE & NEGLECT								
Child Abuse Reports (0-17 yrs.)	357	500	721	3.3	4.6	6.6		43.5%
Alleged Child Abuse Victims (0-17 yrs.)	—	—	1,206	—	—	11.1	#	
CHILDREN IN SCHOOL (GRADES K-12)								
Average Daily Membership	7,546	7,248	8,186	—	—	—	#	
Students Identified as Limited English Proficient	618	891	1,442	8.1	11.3	17.1		51.3%
Students Receiving Migrant Services	—	—	0	—	—	0	#	
High School Dropouts (grades 9-12)	—	270 (1992)	354	—	10.4 (1992)	14.3		37.5%
High School Graduates/Rate (within 4 yrs.)	396 (1991)	432 (1992)	421	70.0 (1991)	69.0 (1992)	67.0	2.9%	
TEENS AT RISK								
Births to Teens (13-18 yrs.)	100	98	97 (1992)	5.7	5.9	5.6 (1992)	5.1%	
Teen Suicides (15-19 yrs.)	1	1	2 (1992)	36.4**	36.6**	69.7** (1992)		90.4%
Juvenile Arrests (8-17 yrs.)	431	741	696 (1992)	7.2	12.3	11.4 (1992)	7.3%	
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes (8-17 yrs.)	4	54	53 (1992)	0.07	0.90	0.87 (1992)	3.3%	
Juveniles Committed to Secure DYTR Correctional Facilities	—	9	7	—	0.30	0.23	23.3%	

The "base" year is 1985 and the "update" year is 1993 for all indicators unless otherwise noted in column.

— Data not available; # No trend can be shown; * Per 1,000 live births; ** Per 100,000.

◆ Caution should be used in interpreting these percentages since changes in small real numbers result in large rate percent changes; increases/decreases to or from a rate of 0 are listed as 100%.

**TABLE 5.4: SELECTED INDICATORS BROKEN DOWN BY RACE/ETHNICITY*
GILA COUNTY**

Indicator	White		Hispanic		Native American		African American		Other		TOTAL
Total County Racial/Ethnic Population (0-17 yrs.; 1993)	6,010	55%	2,717	25%	2,105	19%	55	<1%	40	<1%	10,927
Children in AFDC Families (0-18 yrs.; 9/93)	704	39%	285	16%	810	45%	7	<1%	2	<1%	1,808
AHCCCS Enrollment (0-19 yrs.; 11/93)	2,006	40%	752	15%	2,188	43%	22	<1%	69	1%	5,037
Firearm-related Deaths (0-19 yrs.; 1992)	2	67%	0	0%	1	33%	0	0%	0	0%	3
Juvenile Arrests (8-17 yrs.; 1992)	479	69%	138	20%	66	9%	4	1%	9	1%	696

* Represents the racial/ethnic distribution of a given indicator. By comparing the indicator percentages to the county's child population (found at top of table), one can get a sense of whether certain groups have disproportionately higher or lower representation. Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

➤ *Although improvements since 1990 occurred, 35% of those giving birth in Gila County during 1992 received late or no prenatal care.*

**TABLE 5.5: BIRTH-RELATED INDICATORS AS PERCENT OF RACIAL/ETHNIC GROUP*
GILA COUNTY**

Race/Ethnicity	Year	Late/No Prenatal Care	Low Birth Weight Births	Neonatal Intensive Care Infants**	Births to Teens (13-18 yrs.)
White Births	1990	30%	8%	NA	12%
	1992	30%	6%	5%	1%
Hispanic Births	1990	39%	5%	NA	16%
	1992	39%	4%	3%	15%
Native American Births	1990	46%	5%	NA	14%
	1992	41%	8%	3%	13%
African American Births***	1990	38%	—	NA	—
	1992	—	—	—	1%
Other***	1990	50%	—	NA	—
	1992	—	—	100%	—
County Total	**1990**	**37%**	**6%**	**5%**	**13%**
	1992	**35%**	**6%**	**4%**	**14%**

* Chart depicts the percentage of all births within each racial/ethnic category for which a given indicator occurred (e.g., of all births to white women, what percent were low birth weight).

NA Data not available.

— No births of that nature.

** Fiscal years 1989/90 and 1992/93.

*** Less than five total births in 1992.

TABLE 5.6: STATE-REQUIRED STUDENT TESTING RESULTS
GILA COUNTY

Arizona Student Assessment Program (March 1993 Results)			
	Assessment Component (Total Points Possible)	**County Mean**	**State Mean**
GRADE 3	Reading (20 pts.)	8.4	9.1
	Math (20 pts.)	10.1	11.7
	Writing (8 pts.)	4.6	4.8
GRADE 8	Reading (20 pts.)	10.1	10.9
	Math (16 pts.)	4.1	4.8
	Writing (8 pts.)	4.9	5.1
GRADE 12	Reading (20 pts.)	9.2	9.2
	Math (20 pts.)	5.2	5.6
	Writing (8 pts.)	5.2*	5.1

* Above state mean

Norm-referenced Testing (Spring 1990 and Fall 1992)*				
	County 1990	**County 1992**	**State 1990**	**State 1992**
LANGUAGE	44%	55%	36%	39%
MATH	53%	55%	42%	42%
READING	45%	51%	38%	41%

* Percent of all students taking test scoring below the 40th percentile.

➤ *Gila County students performed at or below the state average on 8 of 9 ASAP assessments in 1993.*

TABLE 5.7: HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS
AS PERCENT OF RACIAL/ETHNIC POPULATION*
GILA COUNTY

	1991/92	1992/93
White	9.9%	13.6%
Hispanic	5.2%	9.6%
Native American	18.3%	22.0%
African American	0%	20.0%**
Other	18.2%**	0%

* Depicts the percentage of dropouts within a given racial/ethnic group (e.g., of all white students in grades 9-12, what percent dropped out that year).

** Involves less than five individuals.

➤ *As part of an overall dropout rate increase, 22.0% of all Native American public high school students in Gila County dropped out during 1993.*

➤ *During 1993, approximately 50% of Gila County's indigent three- and four-year-olds were served in comprehensive preschool programs.*

TABLE 5.8:
CHILDREN PROVIDED FEDERAL/STATE-SUPPORTED PRESCHOOL SERVICES
GILA COUNTY

	1990/91	1993/94	% Change
HEAD START			
Arizona Head Start Grantees	—	108	—
Indian Head Start	—	104	—
Migrant Head Start	—	0	—
Head Start Subtotal	—	**212**	—
ADE ADMINISTERED PRESCHOOL SERVICES			
Special Education	73	96	32%
Migrant Child Education	0	0	0%
Chapter 1	0	0	0%
Even Start	0	0	0%
At-Risk Pilot Project	0	0	0%
ADE Subtotal	**73**	**96**	**32%**
Total Federal/State-supported Preschool Services	—	**308**	—

— Numbers not available at county level.

➤ During 1993, it is estimated that 426 three- and four-year-olds lived in poverty in Gila County, of which 212 (50%) were served in comprehensive preschool programs (Head Start).

➤ *Although state-approved child care spaces increased by 57% since 1990, total spaces covered only an estimated 59% of the need in Gila County.*

TABLE 5.9: STATE-APPROVED CHILD CARE SPACES
GILA COUNTY

	1990	1993	% Change
Spaces in ADE Alternate Approval Homes	228 (9/91)	556	144%
Spaces in DES Certified Family Day Care Homes	192	220	15%
Spaces in DHS Licensed Child Care Centers	313	378	21%
Spaces in DHS Certified Day Care Group Homes	0	0	0%
Total	**733**	**1,154**	**57%**

➤ In 1993, there were an estimated 1,964 children in Gila County under age six living in two-parent or single-parent working households, while there were 1,154 state-approved child care spaces in the county (59%).

➤ Federal and state day care subsidies were provided to an average of 306 children per month in Fall 1993, representing 51% of the day care spaces approved by DES and DHS in the county.

TABLE 5.10: ACTIVE DES CHILD SUPPORT CASES*
GILA COUNTY

	9/92	9/93	% Change
AFDC Cases	1,965	2,503	27%
Non-AFDC Cases	1,587	1,532	-3%
Total	**3,552**	**4,035**	**14%**

* Represents total active DES cases (i.e., those involving the establishment of paternity, the establishment of a child support obligation, or the enforcement of such obligation). These are cases known to DES and do not include cases where DES intervention was not sought.

TABLE 5.11: BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES*
GILA COUNTY

Placing and/or Funding Agency	Residential Services (1992/93)	Nonresidential Services (1992/93)
Behavioral Health Services, DHS**	9	332
Admin. Office of the Courts	6	299
Dept. of Youth Treatment and Rehabilitation (non-secure)	3	0***

* The numbers in this chart cannot be totaled due to duplication of counts within and across agencies. Data from DES and ADE (as reported for the state) could not be broken down to the county level.

** Preliminary 1992/93 data.

*** DYTR's numbers do not include counseling services, or treatment and diagnostic services provided to adolescents in secure care.

➤ *In summarizing trend data, 23 of Gila County's indicators revealed increased rates (depicting worsening conditions in most cases) for 12, decreased rates (depicting improvements in most cases) for 10, and no change for one.*

TABLE 5.12: OUT-OF-HOME CARE PLACEMENTS*
GILA COUNTY

Placing and/or Funding Agency	1990	1993	% Change 90 to 93
Division of Children and Family Services, DES	—	51 (1/93)	—
Foster Care Review Board, Admin. Office of the Courts (new placements)	14	9	-36%
Developmental Disabilities Division, DES**	4 (12/23/91)	5 (12/31/93)	25%

— No data available.

* The numbers in this chart cannot be totaled due to duplication of counts within and across agencies. Residential behavioral health services (as reported in the table above) are also a form of out-of-home placement in addition to the numbers listed above.

** Foster care placements for abuse, neglect, or abandonment.

CHAPTER 6:
GRAHAM COUNTY

Graham County's child population increased 4% from 1990 to 1993 (over 1% per year) after a growth of only 7% between 1980 to 1990. In 1993, children represented 32.5% of the county's population.

Overall conditions for children in this county continue to be of concern, although some improvements since 1990 have occurred. Of 23 indicators for which trend data were available, increased rates (depicting worsening conditions in most cases) were visible for 16. (All indicator data are presented in Table 6.3 unless otherwise noted).

Located in the southeastern part of the state, Graham County's population in 1993 was estimated to be 28,100 (up 6% from 26,554 in 1990). Safford is both the county seat and the largest city. Some 37% of the county consists of reservation land, and 56% is owned by the U.S. Forest Service, the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, and the State of Arizona.

TABLE 6.1: CHILD POPULATION (0-17 YEARS)
GRAHAM COUNTY

Race/ Ethnicity	1980		1990		Growth '80 → '90	1993 (estimate)		Growth '90 → '93
White	4,525	55%	4,534	52%	<1%	4,560	50%	<1%
Hispanic	2,197	27%	2,375	27%	8%	2,475	27%	4%
Native American	1,333	16%	1,773	20%	33%	1,974	22%	11%
African American	86	1%	86	<1%	0%	91	1%	6%
Other	54	1%	34	<1%	37%	30	<1%	12%
Total	**8,195**	**100%**	**8,802**	**100%**	**7%**	**9,130**	**101%***	**4%**

* Does not equal 100% due to rounding.

CHILD POVERTY

Poverty continues to be a significant factor in the decline of children's well-being in Graham County. Some 20.5% of the county's children lived in poverty in 1980, increasing to 31.7% in 1990, and increasing further to an estimated 32.9% in 1993. The status of children under age five was even worse, with an estimated 42.5% having lived in poverty in 1993.

Other indicators of economic distress affecting children in Graham County also existed: in 1993, 13.4% lived in families receiving AFDC assistance (up from 11.1% in 1990); 29.7% lived in families receiving food stamps (up from 24.3% in 1990); and 47.0% of the county's public school children participated in the federal free and reduced-cost lunch program (up from 43.8% in 1990). Some 32.0% of children 19 years or younger were enrolled in AHCCCS, the state's indigent health care program (up from 29.8% in 1991). Finally, 1990 census data revealed there were 20 homeless children identified at that time.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

On a positive note, the percent of women giving birth who received late or no prenatal care decreased from 38.9% in 1990 to 31.4% in 1992. The percent of newborns receiving intensive care services also decreased from 5.7% of all births in 1990 to 4.3% in 1993, as did the infant mortality rate (from 9.4 per 1,000 births in 1990 to 9.2 in 1992). There was, however, a significant increase in the percent of low birthweight births, going from 4.7% of all births in 1990 to 6.4% in 1992. Data further revealed that less than half (45.4%) of the county's two-year-olds were fully immunized.

Supplemental nutrition services through WIC were provided to 817 pregnant women, infants, and children from low-income families, representing only 48% of those deemed eligible for such services.

Other indicators reveal that there were no child drownings, firearm-related deaths, or homicide victims among children in 1990 or 1992. Reported cases of

Note: Important qualifications exist for many indicators presented in this Factbook. Data interpretation and conclusions should occur only after reviewing relevant sources/notes sections.

sexually transmitted diseases among those under age 20 increased from eight cases in 1990 to 13 in 1992.

In the area of behavioral health services, Table 6.11 shows that at least eight residential placements occurred and 229 nonresidential services were provided in 1993 (DHS numbers). Children from Graham County also received these types of services through other agencies, but totals cannot be determined due to duplication within and across agencies.

CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT AND OUT-OF-HOME CARE

Reports made to DES of alleged child abuse climbed, from 260 in 1990 to 335 in 1993. Within these reports, 602 alleged child abuse victims were identified in 1993. Active child support cases handled by DES increased by 19%, to 3,080 cases in 1993 (see Table 6.10).

Table 6.12 shows 13 children resided in out-of-home care under the jurisdiction of the DES Division of Children and Family Services during January 1993. Children reviewed for placement within the state's foster care system decreased from nine in 1990 to one in 1993. Finally, using point-in-time data, one child was placed in out-of-home care by the DES Developmental Disabilities Division in 1993, up from none in 1991.

EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION

In 1993, an estimated 1,559 children under age six lived in single or two-parent working households (and therefore required child care), while there were 468 state-approved child care spaces available or 30% of need (see Table 6.9).

During Fall 1993, Head Start preschool programs targeting indigent children had funded enrollment slots for 140 students (no similar state-supported programs were offered). These children served represented 35% of the estimated 405 three- and four-year-olds who lived in poverty in Graham County and would have been eligible for such services. Preschool special education services were provided to an additional 45 children.

CHILDREN IN SCHOOL

Graham County's public schools educated 5,577 students during the 1992/93 academic year (up 7% from 1989/90). Of these students, 2.8% were identified as being limited English proficient (up from 2.2% in 1990).

The number of reported dropouts among the county's high school children increased from 98 (5.9%) in 1992 to 120 (6.9%) in 1993. Ethnic/racial breakdowns reveal African American youth had the highest dropout rate in that 31.6% of all African American high school students in the county dropped out during 1993 (see Table 6.7). On a positive note, the four-year graduation rate improved, going from 78.0% in 1992 to 80.0% in 1993.

Arizona Student Assessment Program results show Graham County students performed at or below the state average on 7 of 9 assessments in March 1993 (see Table 6.6). Norm-referenced tests revealed that less than half of the students scored below the 40th percentile on all test components in 1992.

TEENS AT RISK

Births to teenage girls in Graham County increased slightly from 3.1% of all such teens in 1990 to 3.4% in 1992. No teen suicides were reported in 1990 or 1992.

In 1992/93, there were 358 referrals to state juvenile courts, representing 233 individual children. The rate of juvenile arrests (not including those occurring on Indian reservations) increased from 5.8% of all teens aged 8-17 in 1990 to 7.7% in 1992, as did the numbers of juvenile arrests for violent crimes (increasing from seven cases in 1990 to 21 in 1992; note: these data include multiple arrests for some children causing the rates to be inflated). Numbers of juveniles committed to DYTR secure correctional facilities also increased from one youth in 1990 to 10 in 1993.

TABLE 6.2: DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS: HOW DOES GRAHAM COUNTY COMPARE?

	Arizona Average	Graham County Average
Head of Household with Highest Education less than 9th Grade (1990)	9.0%	13.9%
Unemployment Rate (1993)	6.2%	10.0%
Per Capita Personal Income (1991)	$16,594	$10,168
% of Female Head-of-Households with Children under 5 that Live in Poverty (1990)	56.4%	64.2%
Divorce Rate (1992)	6.8*	6.5*
Birth Rate (1992)	17.8*	15.8*

* Per 1,000 population.

TABLE 6.3: CHILD WELL-BEING INDICATORS & TRENDS
GRAHAM COUNTY

Indicator	Base Year (1985)	1990	Update Year (1993)	Base Year Rate/100	1990 Rate/100	Update Year Rate/100	Percent Rate Change Since 1990◆
CHILD POVERTY							
Children Living in Poverty (0-4 yrs.; estimate)	452 (1980)	925	1,000	19.4 (1980)	39.2	42.5	8.4%
Children living in Poverty (0-17 yrs.; estimate)	1,628 (1980)	2,800	3,000	20.5 (1980)	31.7	32.9	3.8%
Children in AFDC Families (0-18 yrs.)	794	1,026	1,278	9.1	11.1	13.4	20.7%
Children in Families Receiving Food Stamps (0-18 yrs.)	2,144	2,251	2,845	24.6	24.3	29.7	22.2%
Approved Free/Reduced Lunch Applications (gr. K-12)	2,031 (2/88)	2,336 (2/90)	2,719 (10/93)	39.1 (2/88)	43.8 (2/90)	47.0 (10/93)	7.3%
AHCCCS Enrollment (0-19 yrs.)	2,308 (10/1/88)	2,947 (7/1/91)	3,234 (11/1/93)	24.4 (10/1/88)	29.8 (7/1/91)	32.0 (11/1/93)	7.4%
Homeless Children (0-18 yrs.)	—	20	—	—	0.21	—	#
CHILD HEALTH & SAFETY							
Women receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	178	165	137 (1992)	43.8	38.9	31.4 (1992)	19.3%
Low Birth-weight Births	29	20	28 (1992)	7.1	4.7	6.4 (1992)	36.2%
Newborns in Intensive Care Program	—	24	19	—	5.7	4.3	24.6%
Infant Deaths/Mortality Rate	4	4	4 (1992)	9.8*	9.4*	9.2* (1992)	2.1%
Supplemental Nutrition Programs (WIC & CSFP women, infants and children)	—	—	817	—	—	24.1	#
Complete Immunizations among 2-year-olds	—	—	—	—	—	45.4	#
Child Drownings (0-4 yrs.)	0	0	0 (1992)	0	0	0 (1992)	0%

Decrease | Increase

Indicator	Base Year (1985)	1990	Update Year (1993)	Base Year Rate/100	1990 Rate/100	Update Year Rate/100	Percent Rate Change Since 1990◆ Decrease	Increase
Firearm-related Deaths (0-19 yrs.)	0	0	0 (1992)	0	0	0 (1992)		0%
Homicide Victims (0-18 yrs.)	0	0	0 (1992)	0	0	0 (1992)		0%
Reported Cases of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (0-19 yrs.)	25 (1988)	8	13 (1992)	2.6 (1988)	0.8	1.3 (1992)		62.5%
CHILD ABUSE & NEGLECT								
Child Abuse Reports (0-17 yrs.)	205	260	335	2.5	3.0	3.7		23.3%
Alleged Child Abuse Victims (0-17 yrs.)	—	—	602	—	—	6.6	#	
CHILDREN IN SCHOOL (GRADES K-12)								
Average Daily Membership	4,868	5,201	5,577	—	—	—	#	
Students Identified as Limited English Proficient	22	126	171	0.4	2.2	2.8		27.3%
Students Receiving Migrant Services	—	—	0	—	—	0	#	
High School Dropouts (grades 9-12)	—	98 (1992)	120	—	5.9 (1992)	6.9		16.9%
High School Graduates/Rate (within 4 yrs.)	314 (1991)	301 (1992)	330	82.0 (1991)	78.0 (1992)	80.0		2.6%
TEENS AT RISK								
Births to Teens (13-18 yrs.)	58	44	50 (1992)	4.8	3.1	3.4 (1992)		9.7%
Teen Suicides (15-19 yrs.)	0	0	0 (1992)	0	0	0 (1992)		0%
Juvenile Arrests (8-17 yrs.)	290	287	405 (1992)	6.4	5.8	7.7 (1992)		32.8%
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes (8-17 yrs.)	8	7	21 (1992)	0.18	0.14	0.40 (1992)		>100%
Juveniles Committed to Secure DYTR Correctional Facilities	—	1	10	—	0.04	0.38		>100%

The "base" year is 1985 and the "update" year is 1993 for all indicators unless otherwise noted in column.

— Data not available; # No trend can be shown; * Per 1,000 live births; ** Per 100,000

◆ Caution should be used in interpreting these percentages since changes in small real numbers result in large rate percent changes; increases/decreases to or from a rate of 0 are listed as 100%.

TABLE 6.4: SELECTED INDICATORS BROKEN DOWN BY RACE/ETHNICITY* GRAHAM COUNTY

Indicator	White		Hispanic		Native American		African American		Other		TOTAL
Total County Racial/Ethnic Population (0-17 yrs.; 1993)	4,560	50%	2,475	27%	1,974	22%	91	1%	30	<1%	9,130
Children in AFDC Families (0-18 yrs.; 9/93)	509	40%	467	37%	266	21%	34	3%	1	<1%	1,277
AHCCCS Enrollment (0-19 yrs.; 11/93)	1,304	40%	1,200	37%	666	21%	48	2%	16	<1%	3,234
Firearm-related Deaths (0-19 yrs.; 1992)	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Juvenile Arrests (8-17 yrs.; 1992)	222	55%	148	37%	11	3%	24	6%	0	0%	405

* Represents the racial/ethnic distribution of a given indicator. By comparing the indicator percentages to the county's child population (found at top of table), one can get a sense of whether certain groups have disproportionately higher or lower representation. Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

➤ *Although improvements since 1990 occurred, 31% of those giving birth in Graham County during 1992 received late or no prenatal care.*

TABLE 6.5: BIRTH-RELATED INDICATORS AS PERCENT OF RACIAL/ETHNIC GROUP* GRAHAM COUNTY

Race/Ethnicity	Year	Late/No Prenatal Care	Low Birth Weight Births	Neonatal Intensive Care Infants**	Births to Teens (13-18 yrs.)
White Births	1990	33%	5%	NA	7%
	1992	24%	5%	3%	9%
Hispanic Births	1990	44%	3%	NA	19%
	1992	38%	9%	5%	16%
Native American Births	1990	49%	4%	NA	6%
	1992	48%	7%	8%	9%
African American Births***	1990	50%	25%	NA	—
	1992	50%	—	—	—
Other***	1990	—	—	NA	—
	1992	33%	—	33%	33%
County Total	**1990**	**39%**	**5%**	**6%**	**10%**
	1992	**31%**	**6%**	**4%**	**11%**

* Chart depicts the percentage of all births within each racial/ethnic category for which a given indicator occurred (e.g., of all births to white women, what percent were low birth weight).

NA Data not available

— No births of that nature

** Fiscal years 1989-90 and 1992-93

*** Less than five total births in 1992

TABLE 6.6: STATE-REQUIRED STUDENT TESTING RESULTS
GRAHAM COUNTY

Arizona Student Assessment Program (March 1993 Results)

	Assessment Component (Total Points Possible)	County Mean	State Mean
GRADE 3	Reading (20 pts.)	8.9	9.1
	Math (20 pts.)	11.5	11.7
	Writing (8 pts.)	4.5	4.8
GRADE 8	Reading (20 pts.)	10.8	10.9
	Math (16 pts.)	4.9*	4.8
	Writing (8 pts.)	5.0	5.1
GRADE 12	Reading (20 pts.)	9.2	9.2
	Math (20 pts.)	5.6	5.6
	Writing (8 pts.)	5.3*	5.1

* Above state mean

Norm-referenced Testing (Spring 1990 and Fall 1992)*

	County 1990	County 1992	State 1990	State 1992
LANGUAGE	39%	46%	36%	39%
MATH	43%	45%	42%	42%
READING	39%	46%	38%	41%

* Percent of all students taking test scoring below the 40th percentile.

➤ *Graham County students performed at or below the state average on 7 of 9 ASAP assessments in 1993.*

TABLE 6.7: HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS
AS PERCENT OF RACIAL/ETHNIC POPULATION*
GRAHAM COUNTY

	1991/92	1992/93
White	5.2%	5.4%
Hispanic	6.8%	9.4%
Native American	5.9%	7.7%
African American	21.1%**	31.6%
Other	12.5%**	14.3%**

* Depicts the percentage of dropouts within a given racial/ethnic group (e.g., of all white students in grades 9-12, what percent dropped out that year).

** Involves less than five individuals.

➤ *As part of an overall dropout rate increase, 31.6% of all African American public high school students in Graham County dropped out during 1993.*

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➤ *During 1993, approximately 35% of Graham County's indigent three- and four-year-olds were served in comprehensive preschool programs.*

TABLE 6.8:
CHILDREN PROVIDED FEDERAL/STATE-SUPPORTED PRESCHOOL SERVICES
GRAHAM COUNTY

	1990/91	1993/94	% Change
HEAD START			
Arizona Head Start Grantees	—	40	—
Indian Head Start	—	100	—
Migrant Head Start	—	0	—
Head Start Subtotal	—	**140**	—
ADE ADMINISTERED PRESCHOOL SERVICES			
Special Education	12	45	275%
Migrant Child Education	0	0	0%
Chapter 1	0	0	0%
Even Start	0	0	0%
At-Risk Pilot Project	0	0	0%
ADE Subtotal	**12**	**45**	**275%**
Total Federal/State-supported Preschool Services	—	**185**	—

➤ Numbers not available at county level.

➤ During 1993, it is estimated that 405 three- and four-year-olds lived in poverty in Graham county, of which 140 (35%) were served in comprehensive preschool programs (Head Start).

➤ *Although state-approved child care spaces increased by 59% since 1990, total spaces covered only an estimated 30% of the need in Graham County.*

TABLE 6.9: STATE-APPROVED CHILD CARE SPACES
GRAHAM COUNTY

	1990	1993	% Change
Spaces in ADE Alternate Approval Homes	44 (9/91)	92	109%
Spaces in DES Certified Family Day Care Homes	104	215	107%
Spaces in DHS Licensed Child Care Centers	147	151	3%
Spaces in DHS Certified Day Care Group Homes	0	10	100%
Total	**295**	**468**	**59%**

➤ In 1993, there were an estimated 1,559 children in Graham County under age six living in two-parent or single-parent working households, while there were 468 state-approved child care spaces in the county (30%).

➤ Federal and state day care subsidies were provided to an average of 278 children per month in Fall 1993, representing 74% of the day care spaces approved by DES and DHS in the county.

**TABLE 6.10: ACTIVE DES CHILD SUPPORT CASES*
GRAHAM COUNTY**

	9/92	9/93	% Change
AFDC Cases	1,441	2,019	40%
Non-AFDC Cases	1,143	1,061	-7%
Total	**2,584**	**3,080**	**19%**

* Represents total active DES cases (i.e., those involving the establishment of paternity, the establishment of a child support obligation, or the enforcement of such obligation). These are cases known to DES and do not include cases where DES intervention was not sought.

**TABLE 6.11: BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES*
GRAHAM COUNTY**

Placing and/or Funding Agency	Residential Services (1992/93)	Nonresidential Services (1992/93)
Behavioral Health Services, DHS**	8	229
Admin. Office of the Courts	7	44
Dept. of Youth Treatment and Rehabilitation (non-secure)	2	1***

* The numbers in this chart cannot be totaled due to duplication of counts within and across agencies. Data from DES and ADE (as reported for the state) could not be broken down to the county level.

** Preliminary 1992/93 data.

*** DYTR's numbers do not include counseling services, or treatment and diagnostic services provided to adolescents in secure care.

➤ *In summarizing trend data, 23 of Graham County's indicators revealed increased rates (depicting worsening conditions in most cases) for 16, decreased rates (depicting improvements) for three, and no changes for four.*

**TABLE 6.12: OUT-OF-HOME CARE PLACEMENTS*
GRAHAM COUNTY**

Placing and/or Funding Agency	1990	1993	% Change 90 to 93
Division of Children and Family Services, DES	—	13 (1/93)	—
Foster Care Review Board, Admin. Office of the Courts (new placements)	9	1	-89%
Developmental Disabilities Division, DES**	0 (12/23/91)	1 (12/31/93)	100%***

— No data available.

* The numbers in this chart cannot be totaled due to duplication of counts within and across agencies. Residential behavioral health services (as reported in the table below) are also a form of out-of-home placement in addition to the numbers listed above.

** Foster care placements for abuse, neglect, or abandonment.

*** Increases or decreases from 0 are noted as 100%.

CHAPTER 7:
GREENLEE COUNTY

Located in the southeastern part of the state, Greenlee County's population in 1993 was estimated to be 8,300 (up 4% from 8,008 in 1990). Clifton is both the county seat and the largest town. There is no Indian reservation land in the county, but the U.S. Forest Service owns 64% of the area.

Greenlee County's child population increased less than 1% from 1990 to 1993 after a loss of 37% between 1980 to 1990. In 1993, children represented 33.1% of the county's population.

Overall conditions for children in this county continue to be of concern, although some improvements since 1990 have occurred. Of 23 indicators for which trend data were available, increased rates (depicting worsening conditions in most cases) were visible for 13. (All indicator data are presented in Table 7.3 unless otherwise noted).

TABLE 7.1: CHILD POPULATION (0-17 YEARS)
GREENLEE COUNTY

Race/ Ethnicity	1980		1990		Growth '80 → '90	1993 (estimate)		Growth '90 → '93
White	1,897	44%	1,318	48%	-31%	1,320	48%	<1%
Hispanic	2,286	53%	1,346	49%	-41%	1,349	49%	<1%
Native American	102	2%	55	2%	-46%	55	2%	0%
African American	3	<1%	8	<1%	167%	10	<1%	25%
Other	38	<1%	12	<1%	-68%	10	<1%	-17%
Total	**4,326**	**101%***	**2,739**	**100%**	**-37%**	**2,744**	**100%**	**<1%**

* Does not equal 100% due to rounding

CHILD POVERTY

Poverty continues to be a factor in the decline of children's well-being in Greenlee County. Some 10.0% of the county's children lived in poverty in 1980, increasing to 12.7% in 1990, and increasing further to an estimated 12.8% in 1993. The status of children under age five was even worse, with an estimated 14.1% having lived in poverty in 1993.

Other indicators of economic distress affecting children in Greenlee County also existed: in 1993, 9.6% lived in families receiving AFDC assistance (up from 7.4% in 1990); 19.4% lived in families receiving food stamps (up from 14.4% in 1990); and 42.6% of the county's public school children participated in the federal free and reduced-cost lunch program (up from 39.6% in 1990). Some 22.0% of children 19 years or younger were enrolled in AHCCCS, the state's indigent health care program (up from 18.6% in 1991). Finally, 1990 census data revealed there were no homeless children identified at that time.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

On a positive note, the percent of women giving birth who received late or no prenatal care decreased from 39.0% in 1990 to 28.7% in 1992. The percent of low birth-weight births also decreased from 4.8% of all births in 1990 to 4.4% in 1992. There were no infant deaths in either 1990 or 1992. On the other hand, the percent of newborns receiving intensive care services increased from 1.9% in 1990 to 4.4% in 1993. Data further revealed that only slightly more than one-third (36.8%) of the county's two-year-olds were fully immunized.

Supplemental nutrition services though WIC were provided to 253 pregnant women, infants, and children from low-income families, representing 76% of those deemed eligible for such services.

Other indicators reveal that there were no child drownings in 1990 or 1992. Firearm-related deaths among children increased from zero in 1990 to one in 1992; there were no homicide victims in 1990 or 1992. Reported cases of sexual-

Note: Important qualifications exist for many indicators presented in this Factbook. Data interpretation and conclusions should occur only after reviewing relevant sources/notes sections.

ly transmitted diseases among those under age 20 increased from two cases in 1990 to four in 1992.

In the area of behavioral health services, Table 7.11 shows that at least two residential placements occurred and 118 nonresidential services were provided in 1993 (DHS numbers). Children from Greenlee County also received these types of services through other agencies, but totals cannot be determined due to duplication within and across agencies.

CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT AND OUT-OF-HOME CARE

Reports made to DES of alleged child abuse continued to climb, from 104 in 1990 to 128 in 1993. Within these reports, 234 alleged child abuse victims were identified in 1993. Active child support cases handled by DES increased by 18%, to 677 cases in 1993 (see Table 7.10).

Table 7.12 shows three children resided in out-of-home care under the jurisdiction of the DES Division of Children and Family Services during January 1993. Children reviewed for placement within the state's foster care system decreased from 10 in 1990 to none in 1993.

EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION

In 1993, an estimated 453 children under age six lived in single or two-parent working households (and therefore required child care), while there were 177 state-approved child care spaces available or 39% of need (see Table 7.9).

During Fall 1993, Head Start preschool programs targeting indigent children had funded enrollment slots for 20 students (no similar state-funded programs were available). These children served represented 67% of the estimated 30 three- and four-year-olds who lived in poverty in Greenlee County and would have been eligible for such services. Preschool special education services were provided to an additional three children.

CHILDREN IN SCHOOL

Greenlee County's public schools educated 2,270 students during the 1992/93 academic year (up 7% from 1989/90). Of these students, 0.9% were identified as being limited English proficient (down from 1.9% in 1990).

The number of reported dropouts among the county's high school children increased from 22 (3.1%) in 1992 to 34 (4.7%) in 1993. Ethnic/racial breakdowns reveal African American youth had the highest dropout rate in that 20.0% of all African American public high school students in the county dropped out during 1993 (see Table 7.7). On a positive note, the four-year graduation rate increased from 82.0% in 1992 to 87.0% in 1993.

Arizona Student Assessment Program results show Greenlee County students performed at or below the state average on 6 of 9 assessments in March 1993 (see Table 7.6). Norm-referenced tests revealed that students in the county were "average" in their performance in that approximately 40% scored below the 40th percentile on all test components in 1992.

TEENS AT RISK

Births to teenage girls in Greenlee County decreased slightly from 3.5% of all such teens in 1990 to 3.0% in 1992. No teen suicides were reported in either 1990 or 1992.

In 1992/93, there were 92 referrals to state juvenile courts, representing 73 individual children. The rate of juvenile arrests decreased slightly from 2.0% of all children aged 8-17 in 1990 to 1.6% in 1992, while there were no juvenile arrests for violent crimes in either 1990 nor 1992 (note: these data include multiple arrests for some children causing rates to be inflated). Finally, numbers of juveniles committed to DYTR secure correctional facilities increased from zero in 1990 to two in 1993.

TABLE 7.2: DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS: HOW DOES GREENLEE COUNTY COMPARE?

	Arizona Average	Greenlee County Average
Head of Household with Highest Education less than 9th Grade (1990)	9.0%	12.1%
Unemployment Rate (1993)	6.2%	10.2%
Per Capita Personal Income (1991)	$16,594	$13,982
% of Female Head-of-Households with Children under 5 that Live in Poverty (1990)	56.4%	70.2%
Divorce Rate (1992)	6.8*	7.4*
Birth Rate (1992)	17.3*	16.3*

* Per 1,000 population.

TABLE 7.3: CHILD WELL-BEING INDICATORS & TRENDS
GREENLEE COUNTY

Indicator	Base Year (1985*)	1990	Update Year (1993*)	Base Year Rate/100	1990 Rate/100	Update Year Rate/100	Percent Rate Change Since 1990◆
							Decrease / Increase
CHILD POVERTY							
Children Living in Poverty (0-4 yrs.; estimate)	175 (1980)	75	100	13.3 (1980)	12.4	14.1	13.7%
Children living in Poverty (0-17 yrs.; estimate)	426 (1980)	350	350	10.0 (1980)	12.7	12.8	0.8%
Children in AFDC Families (0-18 yrs.)	175	210	278	5.1	7.4	9.6	29.7%
Children in Families Receiving Food Stamps (0-18 yrs.)	714	410	560	21.0	14.4	19.4	34.7%
Approved Free/Reduced Lunch Applications (gr. K-12)	529 (2/88)	445 (2/90)	477 (10/93)	43.3 (2/88)	39.6 (2/90)	42.6 (10/93)	7.6%
AHCCCS Enrollment (0-19 yrs.)	485 (10/1/88)	551 (7/1/91)	663 (11/1/93)	16.4 (10/1/88)	18.6 (7/1/91)	22.0 (11/1/93)	18.3%
Homeless Children (0-18 yrs.)	—	0	—	—	0	—	#
CHILD HEALTH & SAFETY							
Women receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	95	41	39 (1992)	59.0	39.0	28.7 (1992)	26.4%
Low Birth-weight Births	7	5	6 (1992)	4.3	4.8	4.4 (1992)	8.3%
Newborns in Intensive Care Program	—	2	6	—	1.9	4.4	>100%
Infant Deaths/Mortality Rate	3	0	0 (1992)	18.6*	0	0 (1992)	0%
Supplemental Nutrition Programs (WIC & CSFP women, infants and children)	—	—	253	—	—	25.4	#
Complete Immunizations among 2 year-olds	—	—	—	—	—	36.8	#
Child Drownings (0-4 yrs.)	0	0	0 (1992)	0	0	0 (1992)	0%

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Indicator	Base Year (1985)	1990	Update Year (1993)	Base Year Rate/100	1990 Rate/100	Update Year Rate/100	Percent Rate Change Since 1990◆ Decrease	Increase
Firearm-related Deaths (0-19 yrs)	0	0	1 (1992)	0	0	33.2** (1992)		100%
Homicide Victims (0-18 yrs)	0	0	0 (1992)	0	0	0 (1992)		0%
Reported Cases of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (0-19 yrs)	1 (1988)	2	4 (1992)	0.3 (1988)	0.7	1.3 (1992)		85.7%
CHILD ABUSE & NEGLECT								
Child Abuse Reports (0-17 yrs)	55	104	128	3.1	3.8	4.7		23.7%
Alleged Child Abuse Victims (0-17 yrs)	—	—	234	—	—	8.5	#	
CHILDREN IN SCHOOL (GRADES K-12)								
Average Daily Membership	2,349	2,122	2,270	—	—	—	#	
Students Identified as Limited English Proficient	0	43	21	0	1.9	0.9	52.6%	
Students Receiving Migrant Services	—	—	0	—	—	0	#	
High School Dropouts (grades 9-12)	—	22 (1992)	34	—	3.1 (1992)	4.7		51.6%
High School Graduates/Rate (within 4 yrs)	120 (1991)	133 (1992)	136	74.0 (1991)	82.0 (1992)	87.0		6.1%
TEENS AT RISK								
Births to Teens (13-18 yrs)	17	15	14 (1992)	3.4	3.5	3.0 (1992)	14.3%	
Teen Suicides (15-19 yrs)	0	0	0 (1992)	0	0	0 (1992)		0%
Juvenile Arrests (8-17 yrs)	109	34	26 (1992)	6.1	2.0	1.6 (1992)	20%	
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes (8-17 yrs)	3	0	0 (1992)	0.17	0	0 (1992)		0%
Juveniles Committed to Secure DYTR Correctional Facilities	—	0	2	—	0	0.23		100%

The "base" year is 1985 and the "update" year is 1993 for all indicators unless otherwise noted in column.

— Data not available; # No trend can be shown; * Per 1,000 live births; ** Per 100,000.

◆ Caution should be used in interpreting these percentages since changes in small real numbers result in large rate percent changes; increases/decreases to or from a rate of 0 are listed as 100%.

TABLE 7.4: SELECTED INDICATORS BROKEN DOWN BY RACE/ETHNICITY* GREENLEE COUNTY

Indicator	White		Hispanic		Native American		African American		Other		TOTAL
Total County Racial/Ethnic Population (0-17 yrs.; 1993)	1,320	48%	1,349	49%	55	2%	10	<1%	10	<1%	2,744
Children in AFDC Families (0-18 yrs.; 9/93)	108	39%	158	57%	8	3%	4	2%	0	0%	278
AHCCCS Enrollment (0-19 yrs.; 11/93)	295	45%	346	52%	18	3%	1	<1%	3	<1%	663
Firearm-related Deaths (0-19 yrs.; 1992)	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1
Juvenile Arrests (8-17 yrs.; 1992)	15	58%	9	35%	2	8%	0	0%	0	0%	26

* Represents the racial/ethnic distribution of a given indicator. By comparing the indicator percentages to the county's child population (found at top of table), one can get a sense of whether certain groups have disproportionately higher or lower representation. Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

➤ *Although improvements since 1990 occurred, 29% of those giving birth in Greenlee County during 1992 received late or no prenatal care.*

TABLE 7.5: BIRTH-RELATED INDICATORS AS PERCENT OF RACIAL/ETHNIC GROUP* GREENLEE COUNTY

Race/Ethnicity	Year	Late/No Prenatal Care	Low Birth Weight Births	Neonatal Intensive Care Infants**	Births to Teens (13-18 yrs.)
White Births	1990	33%	4%	NA	10%
	1992	25%	4%	6%	10%
Hispanic Births	1990	44%	6%	NA	20%
	1992	34%	5%	2%	11%
Native American Births***	1990	67%	—	NA	—
	1992	—	—	—	—
African American Births***	1990	—	—	NA	—
	1992	—	—	—	—
Other***	1990	—	—	NA	—
	1992	—	—	—	—
County Total	**1990**	**39%**	**5%**	**2%**	**14%**
	1992	**29%**	**4%**	**4%**	**10%**

* Chart depicts the percentage of all births within each racial/ethnic category for which a given indicator occurred (e.g., of all births to white women, what percent were low birth weight).

NA Data not available.

— No births of that nature.

** Fiscal years 1989/90 and 1992/93.

*** Less than five total births in 1992.

TABLE 7.6: STATE-REQUIRED STUDENT TESTING RESULTS GREENLEE COUNTY

Arizona Student Assessment Program (March 1993 Results)

	Assessment Component (Total Points Possible)	County Mean	State Mean
GRADE 3	Reading (20 pts.)	8.6	9.1
	Math (20 pts.)	11.9*	11.7
	Writing (8 pts.)	4.6	4.8
GRADE 8	Reading (20 pts.)	10.7	10.9
	Math (16 pts.)	5.2*	4.8
	Writing (8 pts.)	5.0	5.1
GRADE 12	Reading (20 pts.)	9.1	9.2
	Math (20 pts.)	5.6	5.6
	Writing (8 pts.)	5.3*	5.1

* Above state mean

➤ *Greenlee County students performed at or below the state average on 6 of 9 ASAP assessments in 1993.*

Norm-referenced Testing (Spring 1990 and Fall 1992)*

	County 1990	County 1992	State 1990	State 1992
LANGUAGE	39%	46%	36%	39%
MATH	45%	44%	42%	42%
READING	41%	39%	38%	41%

* Percent of all students taking test scoring below the 40th percentile

TABLE 7.7: HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS AS PERCENT OF RACIAL/ETHNIC POPULATION* GREENLEE COUNTY

	1991/92	1992/93
White	3.1%	3.7%
Hispanic	3.3%	5.3%
Native American	0%	12.5%**
African American	0%	20.0%**
Other	0%	0%

* Depicts the percentage of dropouts within a given racial/ethnic group (e.g., of all white students in grades 9-12, what percent dropped out that year).

** Involves less than five individuals.

➤ *As part of an overall dropout rate increase, 5.3% of all Hispanic public high school students in Greenlee County dropped out during 1993.*

➤ During 1993, approximately 67% of Greenlee County's indigent three- and four-year-olds were served in comprehensive preschool programs.

TABLE 7.8:
CHILDREN PROVIDED FEDERAL/STATE-SUPPORTED PRESCHOOL SERVICES
GREENLEE COUNTY

	1990/91	1993/94	% Change
HEAD START			
Arizona Head Start Grantees	—	20	—
Indian Head Start	—	0	—
Migrant Head Start	—	0	—
Head Start Subtotal	—	**20**	—
ADE ADMINISTERED PRESCHOOL SERVICES			
Special Education	10	3	-70%
Migrant Child Education	0	0	0%
Chapter 1	0	0	0%
Even Start	0	0	0%
At-Risk Pilot Project	0	0	0%
ADE Subtotal	**10**	**3**	**-70%**
Total Federal/State-supported Preschool Services	—	**23**	—

— Numbers not available at county level.

➤ During 1993, it is estimated that 30 three- and four-year-olds lived in poverty in Greenlee county, of which 20 (67%) were served in comprehensive preschool programs (Head Start).

➤ Although state-approved child care spaces increased by 28% since 1990, total spaces covered only an estimated 39% of the need in Greenlee County.

TABLE 7.9: STATE-APPROVED CHILD CARE SPACES
GREENLEE COUNTY

	1990	1993	% Change
Spaces in ADE Alternate Approval Homes	16 (9/91)	36	125%
Spaces in DES Certified Family Day Care Homes	52	71	37%
Spaces in DHS Licensed Child Care Centers	70	70	0%
Spaces in DHS Certified Day Care Group Homes	0	0	0%
Total	**138**	**177**	**28%**

➤ In 1993, there were an estimated 453 children in Greenlee County under age six living in two-parent or single-parent working households, while there were 177 state-approved child care spaces in the county (39%).

➤ Federal and state day care subsidies were provided to an average of 83 children per month in Fall 1993, representing 59% of the day care spaces approved by DES and DHS in the county.

TABLE 7.10: ACTIVE DES CHILD SUPPORT CASES* GREENLEE COUNTY

	9/92	9/93	% Change
AFDC Cases	278	403	45%
Non-AFDC Cases	294	274	-7%
Total	**572**	**677**	**18%**

* Represents total active DES cases (i.e., those involving the establishment of paternity, the establishment of a child support obligation, or the enforcement of such obligation). These are cases known to DES and do not include cases where DES intervention was not sought.

TABLE 7.11: BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES* GREENLEE COUNTY

Placing and/or Funding Agency	Residential Services (1992/93)	Nonresidential Services (1992/93)
Behavioral Health Services, DHS**	2	118
Admin. Office of the Courts	0	196
Dept. of Youth Treatment and Rehabilitation (non-secure)	0	0***

* The numbers in this chart cannot be totaled due to duplication of counts within and across agencies. Data from DES and ADE (as reported for the state) could not be broken down to the county level.

** Preliminary 1992/93 data.

*** DYTR's numbers do not include counseling services, or treatment and diagnostic services provided to adolescents in secure care.

➤ *In summarizing trend data, 23 of Greenlee County's indicators revealed increased rates (depicting worsening conditions in most cases) for 13, decreased rates (depicting improvements) for five, and no changes for five.*

TABLE 7.12: OUT-OF-HOME CARE PLACEMENTS* GREENLEE COUNTY

Placing and/or Funding Agency	1990	1993	% Change 90 to 93
Division of Children and Family Services, DES	—	3 (1/93)	—
Foster Care Review Board, Admin. Office of the Courts (new placements)	10	0	-100%
Developmental Disabilities Division, DES**	0 (12/23/91)	0 (12/31/93)	0%

— No data available.

* The numbers in this chart cannot be totaled due to duplication of counts within and across agencies. Residential behavioral health services (as reported in the table above) are also a form of out-of-home placement in addition to the numbers listed above.

** Foster care placements for abuse, neglect, or abandonment.

CHAPTER 8:
LA PAZ COUNTY

Located in the western part of the state, La Paz County's population in 1993 was estimated to be 15,200 (up 10% from 13,844 in 1990). Parker is both the county seat and the largest town. Some 59% of the area is owned by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management. La Paz County was created in 1983, when Yuma County residents voted to split into two jurisdictions.

Note: Important qualifications exist for many indicators presented in this Factbook. Data interpretation and conclusions should occur only after reviewing relevant sources/notes sections.

La Paz County's child population increased less than 1% from 1990 to 1993. Children represented 24.3% of the county's population in 1993.

Overall conditions for these children continue to be of concern, although some improvements have occurred since 1990. Of 23 indicators for which trend data were available, increased rates (depicting worsening conditions in most cases) were visible for 12. (All indicator data are presented in Table 8.3 unless otherwise noted).

TABLE 8.1: CHILD POPULATION (0-17 YEARS)
LA PAZ COUNTY

Race/ Ethnicity	1990		1993 (estimate)		Growth 90 → 93
White	1,442	39%	1,378	37%	-4%
Hispanic	1,344	37%	1,400	38%	4%
Native American	821	22%	850	23%	4%
African American	31	1%	30	<1%	-3%
Other	31	1%	30	<1%	-3%
Total	**3,669**	**100%**	**3,688**	**99%***	**<1%**

* Does not equal 100% due to rounding.

CHILD POVERTY

Poverty continues to be a significant factor in the decline of children's well-being in La Paz County. Some 37.4% of the county's children lived in poverty in 1990, increasing to an estimated 40.0% in 1993. The status of children under age five was even worse, with an estimated 42.3% having lived in poverty in 1993.

Other indicators of economic distress affecting children in La Paz County also existed: in 1993, 15.7% lived in families receiving AFDC assistance (up from 8.5% in 1990); 34.0% lived in families receiving food stamps (up from 17.0% in 1990); and 56.0% of the county's public school children participated in the federal free and reduced-cost lunch program (down from 61.7% in 1990). Some 39.4% of children 19 years or younger were enrolled in AHCCCS, the state's indigent health care program (up from 26.3% in 1991). Finally, 1990 census data from 1990 revealed there were 18 homeless children identified at that time.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

On a positive note, the percent of low-birth weight births decreased from 7.5% of all births in 1990 to 4.7% in 1992; the number of newborns receiving intensive care services also decreased from 12 cases in 1990 to one in 1993; and the infant mortality rate decreased to zero in 1993. On the other hand, the rate of women giving birth who received late or no prenatal care increased from 53.1% of all births in 1990 to 53.3% in 1992, and less than half (44.7%) of the county's two-year-olds were fully immunized.

Supplemental nutrition services through WIC and CSFP were provided to 842 pregnant women, infants, and children from low-income families in La Paz County, representing only 44% of those deemed eligible for such services.

Other indicators reveal that there were no child drownings in either 1990 or 1992. Firearm-related deaths among children increased from one in 1990 to two in 1992 as did homicides. Reported cases of sexually transmitted diseases

among those under age 20 also increased slightly from seven cases in 1990 to nine in 1992.

In the area of behavioral health services, Table 8.11 shows that at least four residential placements occurred and 72 nonresidential services were provided in 1993 (DHS numbers). Children from La Paz County also received these types of services through other agencies, but totals cannot be determined due to duplication within and across agencies.

CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT AND OUT-OF-HOME CARE

Reports made to DES of alleged child abuse climbed from 198 in 1990 to 243 in 1993. Within these reports, 395 alleged child abuse victims were identified in 1993. The number of active child support cases handled by DES increased by 27%, to 1,461 cases in 1993 (see Table 8.10).

Table 8.12 shows 10 children in La Paz County resided in out-of-home care under the jurisdiction of the DES Division of Children and Family Services during January 1993. No children were reviewed for placement within the state's foster care system or placed in out-of-home care by the DES Developmental Disabilities Unit in either 1990 or 1992.

EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION

In 1993, an estimated 658 children under age six lived in single or two-parent working households (and therefore required child care), while there were 123 state-approved child care spaces available or 19% of need (see Table 8.9).

During Fall 1993, Head Start preschool programs targeting indigent children had funded enrollment slots for 215 children in La Paz County, serving nearly all three- and four-year-olds who lived in poverty. Preschool special education services were provided to an additional 41 children, while Migrant Child Education provided services to four others.

CHILDREN IN SCHOOL

La Paz County's public schools educated 2,935 students during the1992/93 academic year (up 8% from 1989/90). Of these students, 9.9% were identified as being limited English proficient (down from 12.3% in 1990). Migrant services were provided to 297 students, representing 78% of the 379 eligible for such service.

The number of reported dropouts among the county's high school children increased from 130 (13.7%) in 1992 to 185 (18.3%) in 1993. Ethnic/racial breakdowns reveal Native American youth had the highest dropout rate in that 21.2% of all Native American public high school students in the county dropped out during 1993 (see Table 8.7). The four-year graduation rate remained steady at 60.0% in both 1992 and 1993.

Arizona Student Assessment Program results show La Paz County students performed at or below the state average on 8 of 9 assessments in March 1993 (see Table 8.6). Norm-referenced tests revealed that on average 60% of the students scored below the 40th percentile on test components in 1992.

TEENS AT RISK

Births to teenage girls in La Paz County increased from 4.2% of all such teens in 1990 to 5.1% in 1992. No teen suicides were reported in 1992, down from one in 1990.

In 1992/93, there were 154 referrals to state juvenile courts, representing 118 individual children. The rate of juvenile arrests (not including those occurring on Indian reservations) decreased from 4.1% of all children aged 8-17 in 1990 to 3.0% in 1992, as did the number of juvenile arrests for violent crimes (from five cases in 1990 to one in 1992; note: these data include multiple arrests for some children causing rates to be inflated). On the other hand, numbers of juveniles committed to state correctional facilities increased slightly from three youth in 1990 to three in 1993.

TABLE 8.2: DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS: HOW DOES LA PAZ COUNTY COMPARE?

	Arizona Average	La Paz County Average
Head of Household with Highest Education less than 9th Grade (1990)	9.0%	14.8%
Unemployment Rate (1993)	6.2%	14.1%
Per Capita Personal Income (1991)	$16,594	$16,118**
% of Female Head-of-Households with Children under 5 that Live in Poverty (1990)	56.4%	66.7%
Divorce Rate (1992)	6.8*	4.6*
Birth Rate (1992)	17.3*	11.4*

* Per 1,000 population.

** Income level may be high due to concerns with population estimates used by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 8.3: CHILD WELL-BEING INDICATORS & TRENDS
LA PAZ COUNTY

Indicator	Base Year (1985)	1990	Update Year (1993)	Base Year Rate/100	1990 Rate/100	Update Year Rate/100	Percent Rate Change Since 1990◆
CHILD POVERTY							
Children Living in Poverty (0-4 yrs.; estimate)	— (1980)	425	425	— (1980)	39.4	42.3	7.4%
Children living in Poverty (0-17 yrs.; estimate)	— (1980)	1,375	1,475	— (1980)	37.4	40.0	7.0%
Children in AFDC Families (0-18 yrs.)	235	325	612	6.3	8.5	15.7	84.7%
Children in Families Receiving Food Stamps (0-18 yrs.)	650	650	1,325	17.3	17.0	34.0	100%
Approved Free/Reduced Lunch Applications (gr. K-12)	1,285 (2/88)	1,492 (2/90)	1,691 (10/93)	49.0 (2/88)	61.7 (2/90)	56.0 (10/93)	9.2%
AHCCCS Enrollment (0-19 yrs.)	1,185 (10/1/88)	1,063 (7/1/91)	1,602 (11/1/93)	30.0 (10/1/88)	26.3 (7/1/91)	39.4 (11/1/93)	49.8%
Homeless Children (0-18 yrs.)	—	18	—	—	0.47	—	#
CHILD HEALTH & SAFETY							
Women receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	126	85	90 (1992)	53.8	53.1	53.3 (1992)	0.3%
Low Birth-weight Births	16	12	8 (1992)	6.8	7.5	4.7 (1992)	37.3%
Newborns in Intensive Care Program	—	12	1	—	7.4	0.01	99.9%
Infant Deaths/Mortality Rate	6	3	0 (1992)	25.6*	18.5*	0 (1992)	100%
Supplemental Nutrition Programs (WIC & CSFP women, infants and children)	—	—	842	—	—	59.8	#
Complete Immunizations among 2-year-olds	—	—	—	—	—	44.7	#
Child Drownings (0-4 yrs.)	0	0	0 (1992)	0	0	0 (1992)	0%

Decrease — Increase

Morrison Institute for Public Policy

Indicator	Base Year (1985)	1990	Update Year (1993)	Base Year Rate/100	1990 Rate/100	Update Year Rate/100	Percent Rate Change Since 1990◆ Decrease	Increase
Firearm-related Deaths (0-19 yrs.)	0	1	2 (1992)	0	25.0**	49.2** (1992)		96.8%
Homicide Victims (0-18 yrs.)	0	1	2 (1992)	0	26.0**	51.2** (1992)		96.9%
Reported Cases of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (0-19 yrs.)	34 (1988)	7	9 (1992)	8.6 (1988)	1.8	2.2 (1992)		22.2%
CHILD ABUSE & NEGLECT								
Child Abuse Reports (0-17 yrs.)	390	198	243	10.8	5.4	6.6		22.2%
Alleged Child Abuse Victims (0-17 yrs.)	—	—	395	—	—	10.7	#	
CHILDREN IN SCHOOL (GRADES K-12)								
Average Daily Membership	2,440	2,728	2,935	—	—	—	#	
Students Identified as Limited English Proficient	123	387	362	4.1	12.3	9.9	19.5%	
Students Receiving Migrant Services	—	—	297	—	—	10.5	#	
High School Dropouts (grades 9-12)	—	130 (1992)	185	—	13.7 (1992)	18.3		33.6%
High School Graduates/Rate (within 4 yrs.)	137 (1991)	151 (1992)	156	62.0 (1991)	60.0 (1992)	60.0		0%
TEENS AT RISK								
Births to Teens (13-18 yrs.)	37	22	29 (1992)	6.7	4.2	5.1 (1992)		21.4%
Teen Suicides (15-19 yrs.)	0	1	0 (1992)	0	115.1**	0 (1992)	100%	
Juvenile Arrests (8-17 yrs.)	135	80	62 (1992)	6.8	4.1	3.0 (1992)	26.8%	
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes (8-17 yrs.)	1	5	1 (1992)	0.05	0.26	0.05 (1992)	80.8%	
Juveniles Committed to Secure DYTR Correctional Facilities	—	3	3	—	0.32	0.30	6.3%	

The "base" year is 1985 and the "update" year is 1993 for all indicators unless otherwise noted in column.

— Data not available. # No trend can be shown. * Per 1,000 live births. ** Per 100,000.

◆ Caution should be used in interpreting these percentages since changes in small real numbers result in large rate percent changes; increases/decreases to or from a rate of 0 are listed as 100%.

TABLE 8.4: SELECTED INDICATORS BROKEN DOWN BY RACE/ETHNICITY*
LA PAZ COUNTY

Indicator	White		Hispanic		Native American		African American		Other		TOTAL
Total County Racial/Ethnic Population (0-17 yrs.; 1993)	1,378	37%	1,400	38%	850	23%	30	<1%	30	<1%	3,688
Children in AFDC Families (0-18 yrs.; 9/93)	213	35%	162	26%	231	38%	5	1%	1	<1%	612
AHCCCS Enrollment (0-19 yrs.; 11/93)	566	35%	603	38%	408	26%	14	<1%	11	<1%	1,602
Firearm-related Deaths (0-19 yrs.; 1992)	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	2
Juvenile Arrests (8-17 yrs.; 1992)	42	68%	19	31%	1	2%	0	0%	0	0%	62

* Represents the racial/ethnic distribution of a given indicator. By comparing the indicator percentages to the county's child population (found at top of table), one can get a sense of whether certain groups have disproportionately higher or lower representation. Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

➤ *Over half (53%) of those giving birth in La Paz County during 1992 received late or no prenatal care.*

TABLE 8.5: BIRTH-RELATED INDICATORS AS PERCENT OF RACIAL/ETHNIC GROUP*
LA PAZ COUNTY

Race/Ethnicity	Year	Late/No Prenatal Care	Low Birth Weight Births	Neonatal Intensive Care Infants**	Births to Teens (13-18 yrs.)
White Births	1990	49%	5%	NA	13%
	1992	51%	7%	—	9%
Hispanic Births	1990	55%	9%	NA	13%
	1992	67%	6%	2%	26%
Native American Births	1990	63%	7%	NA	19%
	1992	—	—	—	20%
African American Births***	1990	—	—	NA	—
	1992	—	—	—	—
Other***	1990	—	100%	NA	—
	1992	—	—	—	—
County Total	**1990**	**53%**	**8%**	**7%**	**14%**
	1992	**53%**	**5%**	**<1%**	**17%**

* Chart depicts the percentage of all births within each racial/ethnic category for which a given indicator occurred (e.g., of all births to white women, what percent were low birth weight).

NA Data not available.

— No births of that nature.

** Fiscal years 1989/90 and 1992/93.

*** Less than five total births in 1992.

TABLE 8.6: STATE-REQUIRED STUDENT TESTING RESULTS
LA PAZ COUNTY

Arizona Student Assessment Program (March 1993 Results)			
	Assessment Component (Total Points Possible)	**County Mean**	**State Mean**
GRADE 3	Reading (20 pts.)	8.0	9.1
	Math (20 pts.)	9.2	11.7
	Writing (8 pts.)	4.2	4.8
GRADE 8	Reading (20 pts.)	11.5*	10.9
	Math (16 pts.)	4.3	4.8
	Writing (8 pts.)	4.9	5.1
GRADE 12	Reading (20 pts.)	9.2	9.2
	Math (20 pts.)	4.7	5.6
	Writing (8 pts.)	4.9	5.1

* Above state mean

➤ *La Paz County students performed at or below the state average on 8 of 9 ASAP assessments in 1993.*

Norm-referenced Testing (Spring 1990 and Fall 1992)*				
	County 1990	**County 1992**	**State 1990**	**State 1992**
LANGUAGE	50%	65%	36%	39%
MATH	55%	56%	42%	42%
READING	53%	55%	38%	41%

* Percent of all students taking test scoring below the 40th percentile.

TABLE 8.7: HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS
AS PERCENT OF RACIAL/ETHNIC POPULATION*
LA PAZ COUNTY

	1991/92	1992/93
White	10.9%	15.4%
Hispanic	12.6%	21.0%
Native American	23.0%	21.2%
African American	0%	14.8%**
Other	0%	14.3%**

* Depicts the percentage of dropouts within a given racial/ethnic group (e.g., of all white students in grades 9-12, what percent dropped out that year).

** Involves less than five individuals.

➤ *As part of an overall dropout rate increase, 21.2% of all Native American public high school students in La Paz County dropped out during 1993.*

➤ *During 1993, it is estimated that nearly all of La Paz County's indigent three- and four-year-olds were served in comprehensive preschool programs.*

TABLE 8.8:
CHILDREN PROVIDED FEDERAL/STATE-SUPPORTED PRESCHOOL SERVICES
LA PAZ COUNTY

	1990/91	1993/94	% Change
HEAD START			
Arizona Head Start Grantees	—	32	—
Indian Head Start	—	183	—
Migrant Head Start	—	0	—
Head Start Subtotal	—	**215**	—
ADE ADMINISTERED PRESCHOOL SERVICES			
Special Education	14	41	193%
Migrant Child Education	0	4	—
Chapter 1	0	0	0%
Even Start	0	0	0%
At-Risk Pilot Project	0	0	0%
ADE Subtotal	**14**	**45**	**221%**
Total Federal/State-supported Preschool Services	—	**260**	—

— Numbers not available at county level.

➤ During 1993, it is estimated that nearly all three- and four-year-olds who lived in poverty in La Paz County were served in comprehensive preschool programs (Head Start).

➤ *Although state-approved child care spaces increased by 19% since 1990, total spaces covered only an estimated 19% of the need in La Paz County.*

TABLE 8.9: STATE-APPROVED CHILD CARE SPACES
LA PAZ COUNTY

	1990	1993	% Change
Spaces in ADE Alternate Approval Homes	0 (9/91)	0	0%
Spaces in DES Certified Family Day Care Homes	16	8	-50%
Spaces in DHS Licensed Child Care Centers	87	115	32%
Spaces in DHS Certified Day Care Group Homes	0	0	0%
Total	**103**	**123**	**19%**

➤ In 1993, there were an estimated 658 children in La Paz County under age six living in two-parent or single-parent working households, while there were 123 state-approved child care spaces in the county (19%).

➤ Federal and state day care subsidies were provided to an average of 27 children per month in Fall 1993, representing 22% of the day care spaces approved by DES and DHS in the county.

TABLE 8.10: ACTIVE DES CHILD SUPPORT CASES*
LA PAZ COUNTY

	9/92	9/93	% Change
AFDC Cases	621	947	52%
Non-AFDC Cases	527	514	-3%
Total	**1,148**	**1,461**	**27%**

* Represents total active DES cases (i.e., those involving the establishment of paternity, the establishment of a child support obligation, or the enforcement of such obligation). These are cases known to DES and do not include cases where DES intervention was not sought.

TABLE 8.11: BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES*
LA PAZ COUNTY

Placing and/or Funding Agency	Residential Services (1992/93)	Nonresidential Services (1992/93)
Behavioral Health Services, DHS**	4	72
Admin. Office of the Courts	1	6
Dept. of Youth Treatment and Rehabilitation (non-secure)	1	0***

* The numbers in this chart cannot be totaled due to duplication of counts within and across agencies. Data from DES and ADE (as reported for the state) could not be broken down to the county level.

** Preliminary 1992/93 data.

*** DYTR's numbers do not include counseling services, or treatment and diagnostic services provided to adolescents in secure care.

➤ *In summarizing trend data, 23 of La Paz County's indicators revealed increased rates (depicting worsening conditions in most cases) for 12, decreased rates (depicting improvements) for nine, and no changes for two.*

TABLE 8.12: OUT-OF-HOME CARE PLACEMENTS*
LA PAZ COUNTY

Placing and/or Funding Agency	1990	1993	% Change '90 to '93
Division of Children and Family Services, DES	—	10 (1/93)	—
Foster Care Review Board, Admin. Office of the Courts (new placements)	0	0	0%
Developmental Disabilities Division, DES**	0 (12/23/91)	0 (12/31/93)	0%

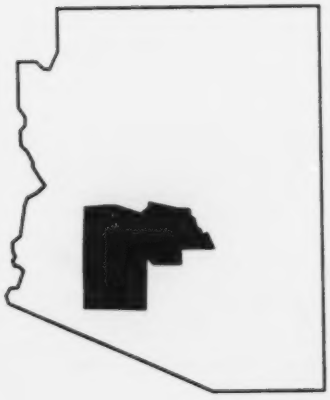
— No data available.

* The numbers in this chart cannot be totaled due to duplication of counts within and across agencies. Residential behavioral health services (as reported in the table above) are also a form of out-of-home placement in addition to the numbers listed above.

** Foster care placements for abuse, neglect, or abandonment.

CHAPTER 9: MARICOPA COUNTY

Located in south central Arizona, Maricopa County's population in 1993 was estimated to be 2,293,000 (up 8% from 2,122,101 in 1990). Phoenix is both the county seat and the largest city. Over 58% of the state's population lives in Maricopa County.



Maricopa County's child population increased 11% from 1990 to 1993 (more than 3% per year) after a growth of 31% between 1980 to 1990. In 1993, children represented 26.9% of the county's population.

Overall conditions for these children continue to be of concern, although some improvements have occurred since 1990. Of 24 indicators for which trend data were available, increased rates (depicting worsening conditions in most cases) were visible for 16. (All indicator data are presented in Table 9.3 unless otherwise noted).

TABLE 9.1: CHILD POPULATION (0-17 YEARS) MARICOPA COUNTY

Race/ Ethnicity	1980		1990		Growth '80 → '90	1993 (estimate)		Growth '90 → '93
White	307,549	73%	372,346	67%	21%	401,148	65%	8%
Hispanic	84,950	20%	136,348	25%	61%	161,700	26%	19%
Native American	7,990	2%	11,759	2%	47%	13,900	2%	18%
African American	17,414	4%	24,680	4%	42%	28,100	5%	14%
Other	5,971	1%	10,658	2%	79%	12,975	2%	22%
Total	**423,874**	**100%**	**555,791**	**100%**	**31%**	**617,823**	**100%**	**11%**

* Does not equal 100% due to rounding.

CHILD POVERTY

Poverty continues to be a significant factor in the decline of children's well-being in Maricopa County. Some 12.9% of the county's children lived in poverty in 1980, increasing to 17.5% in 1990, and increasing further to an estimated 19.1% in 1993. The status of children under age five was even worse, with an estimated 22.3% having lived in poverty in 1993.

Other indicators of economic distress affecting children in Maricopa County also existed. In 1993, 10.9% lived in families receiving AFDC assistance (up from 7.3% in 1990); 20.7% lived in families receiving food stamps (up from 12.7% in 1990); and 38.2% of the county's public school children participated in the federal free and reduced-cost lunch program (up from 30.7% in 1990). Some 24.0% of children 19 years or younger were enrolled in AHCCCS, the state's indigent health care program (up from 19.1% in 1991). Finally, 1990 census data revealed there were 2,692 homeless children identified at that time, while a 1993 ADE survey reported 6,712 (although some duplication exits in the ADE number).

HEALTH AND SAFETY

On a positive note, the percent of women giving birth who received late or no prenatal care decreased from 28.0% in 1990 to 23.7% in 1992, while the infant mortality rate also decreased (from 8.9 per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 8.5 in 1992). In addition, the percent of low birth-weight births remained steady at 6.5% in both 1990 and 1992. On the other hand, the number of newborns receiving intensive care services increased from 1,779 (4.4% of all births) in 1990 to 1,965 (4.9%) in 1993. Data further revealed that just over half (56.6%) of the county's two-year-olds were fully immunized.

Supplemental nutrition services through WIC and CSFP were provided to 39,521 pregnant women, infants, and children from low-income families, representing only 41% of those deemed eligible for such services.

Note: Important qualifications exist for many indicators presented in this Factbook. Data interpretation and conclusions should occur only after reviewing relevant sources/notes sections.

Other indicators reveal a halt to recent decreases in child drownings, with 14 cases each in 1990 and 1992. Firearm-related deaths among children increased significantly from 39 incidents in 1990 to 65 in 1992; homicides among children also increased from 26 to 38 during this time. Reported cases of sexually transmitted diseases among those under age 20 remained steady at 5.1% for both 1990 and 1992. Finally, diagnosed cases of HIV Infection/AIDS rose from three cases in 1985 to 79 in 1993.

In the area of behavioral health services, Table 9.11 shows that at least 768 residential placements occurred and 9,374 nonresidential services were provided in 1993 (DHS numbers). Children from Maricopa County also received these types of services through other agencies, but totals cannot be determined due to duplication within and across agencies.

CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT AND OUT-OF-HOME CARE

Reports made to DES of alleged child abuse climbed from 19,101 in 1990 to 26,246 in 1993. Within these reports, 44,868 alleged child abuse victims were identified in 1993. Active child support cases handled by DES increased by 10%, to 138,807 cases in 1993 (see Table 9.10).

Table 9.12 shows 2,097 children resided in out-of-home care under the jurisdiction of the DES Division of Children and Family Services during January 1993. Children reviewed for placement within the state's foster care system decreased slightly from 818 in 1990 to 815 in 1993. Finally, using point-in-time data, 211 children were placed in out-of-home care by the DES Developmental Disabilities Division in 1993, decreasing from 294 in 1991.

EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION

In 1993, an estimated 125,768 children under age six lived in single or two-parent working households (and therefore required child care), while there were 77,978 state-approved child care spaces available or 62% of need (see Table 9.9).

During Fall 1993, comprehensive preschool programs targeting indigent children served 4,222 students in Maricopa County (Head Start programs had funded enrollment slots for 3,535; 427 were served in the state-funded At-Risk Pilot; and 260 were in Even Start). These children represented 26% of the estimated 16,555 three- and four-year-olds who lived in poverty in Maricopa County and would have been eligible for such services. Preschool special education services were provided to an additional 2,128 children, while Migrant Child Education and Chapter 1 provided services to 1,523 others.

CHILDREN IN SCHOOL

Maricopa County's public schools educated 365,401 students during the 1992/93 academic year (up 10% from 1989/90). Of these students, 8.8% were identified as being limited English proficient (up from 6.4% in 1990). Migrant services were provided to 5,363 students, representing 70% of the 7,651 eligible for such service.

The number of reported dropouts among the county's high school children increased from 11,342 (10.4%) in 1992 to 13,463 (12.5%) in 1993. Ethnic/racial breakdowns reveal Native American youth had the highest dropout rate in that 23.5% of all Native American public high school students in the county dropped out during 1993 (see Table 9.7). On the other hand, the four-year graduation rate increased from 68.0% in 1992 to 71.0% in 1993.

Arizona Student Assessment Program results show Maricopa County students performed at or below the state average on only 1 of 9 assessments in March 1993 (see Table 9.6). Norm-referenced tests revealed that students were "average" in their performance given approximately 40% scored below the 40th percentile on test components in 1992.

TEENS AT RISK

Births to teenage girls in Maricopa County increased from 4.3% of all such teens in 1990 to 4.6% in 1992. The number of teen suicides decreased from 25 in 1990 to 16 in 1992.

In 1992/93, there were 29,351 referrals to state juvenile courts, representing 19,089 individual children. The rate of juvenile arrests (not including those occurring on Indian reservations) decreased slightly from 10.1% of all children aged 8-17 in 1990 to 8.9% in 1992, while juvenile arrests for violent crimes increased from 1,257 in 1990 to 1,418 in 1992 (note: these data include multiple arrests for some children causing the rates to be inflated). Juveniles committed to DYTR secure correctional facilities decreased from 614 youth in 1990 to 547 in 1993.

TABLE 9.2: DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS: HOW DOES MARICOPA COUNTY COMPARE?

	Arizona Average	Maricopa County Average
Head of Household with Highest Education less than 9th Grade (1990)	9.0%	7.4%
Unemployment Rate (1993)	6.2%	5.1%
Per Capita Personal Income (1991)	$16,594	$18,468
% of Female Head-of-Households with Children under 5 that Live in Poverty (1990)	56.4%	50.7%
Divorce Rate (1992)	6.8*	7.4*
Birth Rate (1992)	17.3*	17.9*

* Per 1,000 population.

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TABLE 9.3: CHILD WELL-BEING INDICATORS & TRENDS
MARICOPA COUNTY

Indicator	Base Year (1985)	1990	Update Year (1993)	Base Year Rate/100	1990 Rate/100	Update Year Rate/100	Percent Rate Change Since 1990◆
CHILD POVERTY							
Children Living in Poverty (0-4 yrs.; estimate)	16,715 (1980)	35,425	42,950	15.1 (1980)	20.3	22.3	9.9%
Children living in Poverty (0-17 yrs.; estimate)	53,343 (1980)	97,825	118,000	12.9 (1980)	17.5	19.1	9.1%
Children in AFDC Families (0-18 yrs.)	22,755	42,712	69,529	4.5	7.3	10.9	49.3%
Children in Families Receiving Food Stamps (0-18 yrs.)	41,834	74,087	131,949	8.2	12.7	20.7	63.0%
Approved Free/Reduced Lunch Applications (gr. K-12)	77,068 (2/88)	95,220 (2/90)	139,361 (10/93)	27.2 (2/88)	30.7 (2/90)	38.2 (10/93)	24.4%
AHCCCS Enrollment (0-19 yrs.)	76,309 (10/1/88)	121,712 (7/1/91)	163,454 (11/1/93)	12.8 (10/1/88)	19.1 (7/1/91)	24.0 (11/1/93)	25.7%
Homeless Children (0-18 yrs.)	—	2,692	—	—	0.46	—	#
CHILD HEALTH & SAFETY							
Women receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	8,195	11,305	9,486 (1992)	24.3	28.0	23.7 (1992)	15.4%
Low Birth-weight Births	2,094	2,615	2,585 (1992)	6.2	6.5	6.5 (1992)	0%
Newborns in Intensive Care Program	—	1,779	1,965	—	4.4	4.9	11.4%
Infant Deaths/Mortality Rate	319	359	342 (1992)	9.4*	8.9*	8.5* (1992)	4.5%
Supplemental Nutrition Programs (WIC & CSFP women, infants and children)	—	—	39,521	—	—	14.2	#
Complete Immunizations among 2-year-olds	—	—	—	—	—	56.6	#
Child Drownings (0-4 yrs.)	20	14	14 (1992)	13.9**	7.9**	7.4** (1992)	6.3%
Firearm-related Deaths (0-19 yrs.)	39	39	65 (1992)	7.2**	6.2**	9.9** (1992)	59.7%

Indicator	Base Year (1985)	1990	Update Year (1993)	Base Year Rate/100	1990 Rate/100	Update Year Rate/100	Percent Rate Change Since 1990◆
							Decrease / Increase
Homicide Victims (0-18 yrs.)	17	26	38 (1992)	3.3**	4.4**	6.1** (1992)	38.6%
Diagnosed Cases of HIV Infection/AIDS (0-19 yrs.)	3	59	79	0.6**	9.4**	11.7**	24.5%
Reported Cases of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (0-19 yrs.)	2,084 (1988)	3,188	3,366 (1992)	3.5 (1988)	5.1	5.1 (1992)	0%
CHILD ABUSE & NEGLECT							
Child Abuse Reports (0-17 yrs.)	10,552	19,101	26,246	2.2	3.5	4.3	22.9%
Alleged Child Abuse Victims (0-17 yrs.)	—	—	44,868	—	—	7.4	#
CHILDREN IN SCHOOL (GRADES K-12)							
Average Daily Membership	279,767	330,807	365,401	—	—	—	#
Students Identified as Limited English Proficient	9,289	24,112	37,110	2.9	6.4	8.8	37.5%
Students Receiving Migrant Services	—	—	5,363	—	—	1.5	#
High School Dropouts (grades 9-12)	—	11,342 (1992)	13,463	—	10.4 (1992)	12.5	20.2%
High School Graduates/Rate (within 4 yrs.)	17,339 (1991)	17,539 (1992)	17,372	65.0 (1991)	68.0 (1992)	71.0	4.4%
TEENS AT RISK							
Births to Teens (13-18 yrs.)	2,870	3,476	3,835 (1992)	3.7	4.3	4.6 (1992)	7.0%
Teen Suicides (15-19 yrs.)	28	25	16 (1992)	20.6**	17.4**	11.3** (1992)	35.1%
Juvenile Arrests (8-17 yrs.)	21,734	29,098	27,291 (1992)	8.4	10.1	8.9 (1992)	11.9%
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes (8-17 yrs.)	602	1,257	1,418 (1992)	0.23	0.44	0.46 (1992)	4.5%
Juveniles Committed to Secure DYTR Correctional Facilities	—	614	547	—	0.45	0.36	20.0%

The "base" year is 1985 and the "update" year is 1993 for all indicators unless otherwise noted in column.

— Data not available; # No trend can be shown; * Per 1,000 live births; ** Per 100,000.

◆ Caution should be used in interpreting these percentages since changes in small real numbers result in large rate percent changes; increases/decreases to or from a rate of 0 are listed as 100%.

**TABLE 9.4: SELECTED INDICATORS BROKEN DOWN BY RACE/ETHNICITY*
MARICOPA COUNTY**

Indicator	White		Hispanic		Native American		African American		Other		TOTAL
Total County Racial/Ethnic Population (0-17 yrs.; 1993)	401,148	65%	161,700	26%	13,900	2%	28,100	5%	12,975	2%	617,823
Children in AFDC Families (0-18 yrs.; 9/93)	26,502	38%	27,947	40%	4,012	6%	10,419	15%	647	1%	69,527
AHCCCS Enrollment (0-19 yrs.; 11/93)	64,496	40%	70,799	43%	7,548	5%	16,697	10%	3,914	2%	163,454
Firearm-related Deaths (0-19 yrs.; 1992)	22	34%	30	46%	3	5%	10	15%	0	0%	65
Juvenile Arrests (8-17 yrs.; 1992)	15,214	56%	8,768	32%	564	2%	2,599	10%	146	1%	27,291

* Represents the racial/ethnic distribution of a given indicator. By comparing the indicator percentages to the county's child population (found at top of table), one can get a sense of whether certain groups have disproportionately higher or lower representation. Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

➤ *Although improvements since 1990 occurred, 24% of those giving birth in Maricopa County during 1992 received late or no prenatal care.*

**TABLE 9.5: BIRTH-RELATED INDICATORS AS PERCENT OF RACIAL/ETHNIC GROUP*
MARICOPA COUNTY**

Race/Ethnicity	Year	Late/No Prenatal Care	Low Birth Weight Births	Neonatal Intensive Care Infants**	Births to Teens (13-18 yrs.)
White Births	1990	19%	6%	NA	6%
	1992	15%	6%	4%	6%
Hispanic Births	1990	45%	7%	NA	14%
	1992	38%	7%	5%	16%
Native American Births	1990	59%	6%	NA	13%
	1992	47%	6%	4%	14%
African American Births	1990	40%	12%	NA	16%
	1992	35%	13%	10%	17%
Other	1990	20%	8%	NA	2%
	1992	19%	7%	10%	3%
County Total	**1990**	**28%**	**7%**	**4%**	**9%**
	1992	**24%**	**7%**	**5%**	**10%**

* Chart depicts the percentage of all births within each racial/ethnic category for which a given indicator occurred (e.g., of all births to white women, what percent were low birth weight).

NA Data not available.

— No births of that nature.

** Fiscal years 1989/90 and 1992/93.

TABLE 9.6: STATE-REQUIRED STUDENT TESTING RESULTS
MARICOPA COUNTY

Arizona Student Assessment Program (March 1993 Results)			
	Assessment Component (Total Points Possible)	**County Mean**	**State Mean**
GRADE 3	Reading (20 pts.)	9.2*	9.1
	Math (20 pts.)	11.8*	11.7
	Writing (8 pts.)	4.9*	4.8
GRADE 8	Reading (20 pts.)	11.2*	10.9
	Math (16 pts.)	5.1*	4.8
	Writing (8 pts.)	5.2*	5.1
GRADE 12	Reading (20 pts.)	9.3*	9.2
	Math (20 pts.)	5.8*	5.6
	Writing (8 pts.)	5.1	5.1

* Above state mean

➤ *Maricopa County students performed at or below the state average on only 1 of 9 ASAP assessments in 1993.*

Norm-referenced Testing (Spring 1990 and Fall 1992)*				
	County 1990	**County 1992**	**State 1990**	**State 1992**
LANGUAGE	35%	48%	36%	39%
MATH	40%	39%	42%	42%
READING	36%	39%	38%	41%

* Percent of all students taking test scoring below the 40th percentile.

TABLE 9.7: HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS
AS PERCENT OF RACIAL/ETHNIC POPULATION*
MARICOPA COUNTY

	1991/92	1992/93
White	7.6%	9.4%
Hispanic	17.8%	19.9%
Native American	19.4%	23.5%
African American	14.5%	17.5%
Other	6.7%	7.2%

* Depicts the percentage of dropouts within a given racial/ethnic group (e.g., of all white students in grades 9-12, what percent dropped out that year).

➤ *As part of an overall dropout rate increase, 23.5% of all Native American public high school students in Maricopa County dropped out during 1993.*

➤ During 1993, approximately 26% of Maricopa County's indigent three- and four-year-olds were served in comprehensive preschool programs.

TABLE 9.8:
CHILDREN PROVIDED FEDERAL/STATE-SUPPORTED PRESCHOOL SERVICES
MARICOPA COUNTY

	1990/91	1993/94	% Change
HEAD START			
Arizona Head Start Grantees	—	3,321	—
Indian Head Start	—	134	—
Migrant Head Start	—	80	—
Head Start Subtotal	—	**3,535**	—
ADE ADMINISTERED PRESCHOOL SERVICES			
Special Education	1,206	2,128	76%
Migrant Child Education	—	294	—
Chapter 1	300	1,229	310%
Even Start	203	260	28%
At-Risk Pilot Project	150	427	185%
ADE Subtotal	—	**4,338**	—
Total Federal/State-supported Preschool Services	—	**7,873**	—

— Numbers not available at county level.

➤ During 1993, it is estimated that 16,555 three- and four-year-olds lived in poverty in Maricopa County, of which 4,222 (26%) were served in comprehensive preschool programs (Head Start, Even Start, At-Risk Pilot Project).

➤ Although state-approved child care spaces increased by 51% since 1990, total spaces covered only an estimated 62% of the need in Maricopa County.

TABLE 9.9: STATE-APPROVED CHILD CARE SPACES
MARICOPA COUNTY

	1990	1993	% Change
Spaces in ADE Alternate Approval Homes	3,684 (9/91)	5,424	47%
Spaces in DES Certified Family Day Care Homes	652	929	42%
Spaces in DHS Licensed Child Care Centers	47,213	70,749	50%
Spaces in DHS Certified Day Care Group Homes	260	876	237%
Total	**51,809**	**77,978**	**51%**

➤ In 1993, there were an estimated 125,768 children in Maricopa County under age six living in two-parent or single-parent working households, while there were 77,978 state-approved child care spaces in the county (62%).

➤ Federal and state day care subsidies were provided to an average of 13,618 children per month in Fall 1993, representing 19% of the day care spaces approved by DES and DHS in the county.

TABLE 9.10: ACTIVE DES CHILD SUPPORT CASES* MARICOPA COUNTY

	9/92	9/93	% Change
AFDC Cases	73,304	77,499	6%
Non-AFDC Cases	52,649	61,308	16%
Total	**125,953**	**138,807**	**10%**

* Represents total active DES cases (i.e., those involving the establishment of paternity, the establishment of a child support obligation, or the enforcement of such obligation). These are cases known to DES and do not include cases where DES intervention was not sought.

TABLE 9.11: BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES* MARICOPA COUNTY

Placing and/or Funding Agency	Residential Services (1992/93)	Nonresidential Services (1992/93)
Behavioral Health Services, DHS**	768	9,374
Admin. Office of the Courts	432	7,897
Dept. of Youth Treatment and Rehabilitation (non-secure)	245	2***

* The numbers in this chart cannot be totaled due to duplication of counts within and across agencies. Data from DES and ADE (as reported for the state) could not be broken down to the county level.

** Preliminary 1992/93 data.

*** DYTR's numbers do not include counseling services, or treatment and diagnostic services provided to adolescents in secure care.

➤ *In summarizing trend data, 24 of Maricopa County's indicators revealed increased rates (depicting worsening conditions in most cases) for 16, decreased rates (depicting improvements) for six, and no changes for two.*

TABLE 9.12: OUT-OF-HOME CARE PLACEMENTS* MARICOPA COUNTY

Placing and/or Funding Agency	1990	1993	% Change '90 to '93
Division of Children and Family Services, DES	—	2,097 (1/93)	—
Foster Care Review Board, Admin. Office of the Courts (new placements)	818	815	-4%
Developmental Disabilities Division, DES**	294 (12/23/91)	211 (12/31/93)	-28%

— No data available.

* The numbers in this chart cannot be totaled due to duplication of counts within and across agencies. Residential behavioral health services (as reported in the table above) are also a form of out-of-home placement in addition to the numbers listed above.

** Foster care placements for abuse, neglect, or abandonment.

CHAPTER 10: MOHAVE COUNTY

Mohave County's child population increased 22% from 1990 to 1993 (over 7% per year) after an overall growth of 45% between 1980 to 1990. In 1993, children represented 23.8% of the county's population.

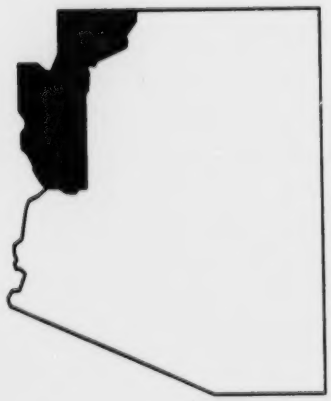
Overall conditions for this growing number of children continue to be of concern, although some improvements have occurred since 1990. Of 23 indicators for which trend data were available, increased rates (depicting worsening conditions in most cases) were visible for 18. (All indicator data are presented in Table 10.3 unless otherwise noted).

Located in the northwestern part of the state, Mohave County's population in 1993 was estimated to be 108,500 (up 16% from 93,497 in 1990). Kingman is the county seat and Lake Havasu City is the largest city. Some 59% of the county's land is owned by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management.

TABLE 10.1: CHILD POPULATION (0-17 YEARS) MOHAVE COUNTY

Race/ Ethnicity	1980		1990		Growth '80 → '90	1993 (estimate)		Growth '90 → '93
White	13,004	89%	18,452	87%	42%	22,400	87%	21%
Hispanic	865	6%	1,731	8%	100%	2,328	9%	34%
Native American	558	4%	710	3%	27%	830	3%	17%
African American	37	<1%	59	<1%	59%	75	<1%	27%
Other	101	1%	173	1%	71%	230	<1%	33%
Total	**14,565**	**101%***	**21,125**	**100%***	**45%**	**25,863**	**100%**	**22%**

* Does not equal 100% due to rounding



Note: Important qualifications exist for many indicators presented in this Factbook. Data interpretation and conclusions should occur only after reviewing relevant sources/notes sections.

CHILD POVERTY

Poverty continues to be a significant factor in the decline of children's well-being in Mohave County. Some 14.5% of the county's children lived in poverty in 1980, increasing to 22.2% in 1990, and increasing further to an estimated 23.5% in 1993. The status of children under age five was even worse, with an estimated 28.8% having lived in poverty in 1993.

Other indicators of economic distress affecting children in Mohave County also existed: in 1993, 9.9% lived in families receiving AFDC assistance (up from 5.5% in 1990); 26.3% lived in families receiving food stamps (up from 13.4% in 1990); and 40.6% of the county's public school children participated in the federal free and reduced-cost lunch program (up from 26.2% in 1990). Some 32.6% of children 19 years or younger were enrolled in AHCCCS, the state's indigent health care program (up from 23.4% in 1991). Finally, 1990 census data revealed there were 199 homeless children identified at that time.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

On a positive note, the percent of women giving birth who received late or no prenatal care decreased from 49.1% in 1990 to 41.6% in 1992, while the infant mortality rate decreased from 11.4 per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 10.6 in 1992. On the other hand, the percent of low birth-weight births increased from 6.7% of all births in 1990 to 7.7% in 1992, as did the percent of newborns receiving intensive care services (from 2.6% in 1990 to 4.3% in 1993). Data further revealed just over half (55.4%) of the county's two-year-olds were fully immunized.

Supplemental nutrition services through WIC and CSFP were provided to 3,145 pregnant women, infants, and children from low-income families, representing 76% of those deemed eligible for such services.

Other indicators reveal that there were no child drownings in 1990 nor 1992. Firearm-related deaths among children increased from one in 1990 to five in1992 while the number of homicide

victims also increased, from two in 1990 to three in 1992. Reported cases of sexually transmitted diseases among those under age 20 increased significantly from 27 cases in 1990 to 63 in 1992.

In the area of behavioral health services, Table 10.11 shows that at least 21 residential placements occurred and 466 nonresidential services were provided in 1993 (DHS numbers). Children from Mohave County also received these types of services through other agencies, but totals cannot be determined due to duplication within and across agencies.

CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT AND OUT-OF-HOME CARE

Reports made to DES of alleged child abuse climbed from 1,257 in 1990 to 1,806 in 1993. Within these reports, 3,343 alleged child abuse victims were identified in 1993. Active child support cases handled by DES increased by 22%, to 7,404 cases in 1993 (see Table 10.10).

Table 10.12 shows 67 children resided in out-of-home care under the jurisdiction of the DES Division of Children and Family Services during January 1993. Children reviewed for placement within the state's foster care system increased from 30 in 1990 to 46 in 1993. Finally, using point-in-time data, three children were placed in out-of-home care by the DES Developmental Disabilities Division in 1993, decreasing from six in 1991.

EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION

In 1993, an estimated 5,161 children under age six lived in single or two-parent working households (and therefore required child care), while there were 2,103 state-approved child care spaces available or 41% of need (see Table 10.9).

During Fall 1993, Head Start preschool programs targeting indigent children had funded enrollment slots for 344 students. These children represented 41% of the estimated 836 three- and four-year-olds who lived in poverty in Mohave County and would have been eligible for such services. Preschool special education services were provided to an additional 189 children.

CHILDREN IN SCHOOL

Mohave County's public schools educated 17,291 students during the 1992/93 academic year (up 20% from 1989/90). Of these students, 3.0% were identified as being limited English proficient (up from 1.5% in 1990).

The number of reported dropouts among the county's high school children increased from 703 (13.0%) in 1992 to 843 (16.0%) in 1993. Ethnic/racial breakdowns reveal Native American youth had the highest dropout rate in that 21.9% of all Native American public high school students in the county dropped out during 1993 (see Table 10.7). On the other hand, the four-year graduation rate increased from 54.0% in 1992 to 66.0% in 1993.

Arizona Student Assessment Program results show Mohave County students performed at or below the state average on 4 of 9 assessments in March 1993 (see Table 10.6). Norm-referenced tests revealed that students in the county were "average" in their performance in that approximately 40% scored below the 40th percentile on test components in 1992.

TEENS AT RISK

Births to teenage girls in Mohave County increased slightly from 4.8% of all such teens in 1990 to 4.9% in 1992. Two teen suicides were reported in 1992, up from one in 1990.

In 1992/93, there were 2,459 referrals to state juvenile courts, representing 1,461 individual children. The rate of juvenile arrests (not including those occurring on Indian reservations) decreased from 15.0% of all children aged 8-17 in 1990 to 13.0% in 1992, as did the number of juvenile arrests for violent crimes (from 58 cases in 1990 to 27 in 1992; note: these data include multiple arrests for some children causing rates to be inflated). On the other hand, numbers of juveniles committed to DYTR secure correctional facilities increased, from 17 youth in 1990 to 44 in 1993.

TABLE 10.2: DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS: HOW DOES MOHAVE COUNTY COMPARE?

	Arizona Average	Mohave County Average
Head of Household with Highest Education less than 9th Grade (1990)	9.0%	7.2%
Unemployment Rate (1993)	6.2%	9.0%
Per Capita Personal Income (1991)	$16,594	$12,888
% of Female Head-of-Households with Children under 5 that Live in Poverty (1990)	56.4%	42.3%
Divorce Rate (1992)	6.8*	6.9*
Birth Rate (1992)	17.8*	14.3*

* Per 1,000 population.

TABLE 10.3: CHILD WELL-BEING INDICATORS & TRENDS
MOHAVE COUNTY

Indicator	Base Year (1985)	1990	Update Year (1993)	Base Year Rate/100	1990 Rate/100	Update Year Rate/100	Percent Rate Change Since 1990◆ (Decrease / Increase)
CHILD POVERTY							
Children Living in Poverty (0-4 yrs.; estimate)	635 (1980)	1,675	2,275	17.8 (1980)	26.6	28.8	8.3%
Children living in Poverty (0-17 yrs.; estimate)	1,989 (1980)	4,725	6,075	14.5 (1980)	22.2	23.5	5.9%
Children in AFDC Families (0-18 yrs.)	549	1,214	2,614	3.1	5.5	9.9	80.0%
Children in Families Receiving Food Stamps (0-18 yrs.)	1,866	2,959	6,925	10.6	13.4	26.3	96.3%
Approved Free/Reduced Lunch Applications (gr. K-12)	2,071 (2/88)	2,612 (2/90)	6,178 (10/93)	25.7 (2/88)	26.2 (2/90)	40.6 (10/93)	55.0%
AHCCCS Enrollment (0-19 yrs.)	3,523 (10/1/88)	5,847 (7/1/91)	9,327 (11/1/93)	16.7 (10/1/88)	23.4 (7/1/91)	32.6 (11/1/93)	39.3%
Homeless Children (0-18 yrs.)	—	199	—	—	0.90	—	#
CHILD HEALTH & SAFETY							
Women receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	373	730	622 (1992)	38.5	49.1	41.6 (1992)	15.3%
Low Birth-weight Births	52	99	116 (1992)	5.4	6.7	7.7 (1992)	14.9%
Newborns in Intensive Care Program	—	38	65	—	2.6	4.3	65.4%
Infant Deaths/Mortality Rate	7	17	16 (1992)	7.2*	11.4*	10.6* (1992)	7.0%
Supplemental Nutrition Programs (WIC & CSFP women, infants and children)	—	—	3,145	—	—	27.9	#
Complete Immunizations among 2-year-olds	—	—	—	—	—	55.4	#
Child Drownings (0-4 yrs.)	0	0	0 (1992)	0	0	0 (1992)	0%

Indicator	Base Year (1985)	1990	Update Year (1993)	Base Year Rate/100	1990 Rate/100	Update Year Rate/100	Percent Rate Change Since 1990◆ Decrease	Increase
Firearm-related Deaths (0-19 yrs.)	0	1	5 (1992)	0	4.3**	18.8** (1992)		>100%
Homicide Victims (0-18 yrs.)	0	2	3 (1992)	0	8.9**	11.8** (1992)		32.6%
Reported Cases of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (0-19 yrs.)	20 (1988)	27	63 (1992)	1.0 (1988)	1.2	2.4 (1992)		100%
CHILD ABUSE & NEGLECT								
Child Abuse Reports (0-17 yrs.)	777	1,257	1,806	4.6	6.1	7.2		18%
Alleged Child Abuse Victims (0-17 yrs.)	—	—	3,343	—	—	13.3	#	
CHILDREN IN SCHOOL (GRADES K-12)								
Average Daily Membership	11,221	14,419	17,291	—	—	—	#	
Students Identified as Limited English Proficient	196	269	616	1.5	1.5	3.0		100%
Students Receiving Migrant Services	—	—	0	—	—	0	#	
High School Dropouts (grades 9-12)	—	703 (1992)	843	—	13.0 (1992)	16.0		23.1%
High School Graduates/Rate (within 4 yrs.)	730 (1991)	701 (1992)	764	53.0 (1991)	54.0 (1992)	66.0		22.2%
TEENS AT RISK								
Births to Teens (13-18 yrs.)	80	145	167 (1992)	2.9	4.8	4.9 (1992)		2.1%
Teen Suicides (15-19 yrs.)	0	1	2 (1992)	0	19.7**	34.7** (1992)		76.1%
Juvenile Arrests (8-17 yrs.)	938	1,706	1,661 (1992)	10.2	15.0	13.0 (1992)	13.3%	
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes (8-17 yrs.)	44	58	27 (1992)	0.48	0.51	0.21 (1992)	58.8%	
Juveniles Committed to Secure DYTR Correctional Facilities	—	17	44	—	0.31	0.68		>100%

The "base" year is 1985 and the "update" year is 1993 for all indicators unless otherwise noted in column.

— Data not available. # No trend can be shown. * Per 1,000 live births. ** Per 100,000.

◆ Caution should be used in interpreting these percentages since changes in small real numbers result in large rate percent changes; increases/decreases to or from a rate of 0 are listed as 100%.

**TABLE 10.4: SELECTED INDICATORS BROKEN DOWN BY RACE/ETHNICITY*
MOHAVE COUNTY**

Indicator	White		Hispanic		Native American		African American		Other		TOTAL
Total County Racial/Ethnic Population (0-17 yrs.; 1993)	22,400	87%	2,328	9%	830	3%	75	<1%	230	<1%	25,863
Children in AFDC Families (0-18 yrs.; 9/93)	2,229	85%	170	7%	172	7%	24	1%	17	1%	2,612
AHCCCS Enrollment (0-19 yrs.; 11/93)	8,091	87%	623	7%	475	5%	55	<1%	83	<1%	9,327
Firearm-related Deaths (0-19 yrs.; 1992)	4	80%	0	0%	1	20%	0	0%	0	0%	5
Juvenile Arrests (8-17 yrs.; 1992)	1,539	93%	78	5%	28	2%	13	1%	3	<1%	1,661

* Represents the racial/ethnic distribution of a given indicator. By comparing the indicator percentages to the county's child population (found at top of table), one can get a sense of whether certain groups have disproportionately higher or lower representation. Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

➤ *Although improvements since 1990 occurred, 41% of those giving birth in Mohave County during 1992 received late or no prenatal care.*

**TABLE 10.5: BIRTH-RELATED INDICATORS AS PERCENT OF RACIAL/ETHNIC GROUP*
MOHAVE COUNTY**

Race/Ethnicity	Year	Late/No Prenatal Care	Low Birth Weight Births	Neonatal Intensive Care Infants**	Births to Teens (13-18 yrs.)
White Births	1990	49%	7%	NA	10%
	1992	38%	8%	4%	11%
Hispanic Births	1990	60%	4%	NA	11%
	1992	60%	6%	4%	15%
Native American Births	1990	63%	2%	NA	10%
	1992	45%	14%	7%	12%
African American Births	1990	33%	—	NA	33%
	1992	80%	—	—	40%
Other	1990	57%	14%	NA	14%
	1992	50%	7%	21%	7%
County Total	**1990**	**49%**	**7%**	**3%**	**10%**
	1992	**41%**	**8%**	**4%**	**11%**

* Chart depicts the percentage of all births within each racial/ethnic category for which a given indicator occurred (e.g., of all births to white women, what percent were low birth weight

NA Data not available

— No births of that nature

** Fiscal years 1989/90 and 1992/93

TABLE 10.6: STATE-REQUIRED STUDENT TESTING RESULTS
MOHAVE COUNTY

Arizona Student Assessment Program (March 1993 Results)			
	Assessment Component (Total Points Possible)	**County Mean**	**State Mean**
GRADE 3	Reading (20 pts.)	9.2*	9.1
	Math (20 pts.)	11.8*	11.7
	Writing (8 pts.)	4.8	4.8
GRADE 8	Reading (20 pts.)	10.6	10.9
	Math (16 pts.)	4.5	4.8
	Writing (8 pts.)	4.5	5.1
GRADE 12	Reading (20 pts.)	9.9*	9.2
	Math (20 pts.)	5.9*	5.6
	Writing (8 pts.)	5.6*	5.1

* Above state mean

➤ *Mohave County students performed at or below the state average on 4 of 9 ASAP assessments in 1993.*

Norm-referenced Testing (Spring 1990 and Fall 1992)*				
	County 1990	**County 1992**	**State 1990**	**State 1992**
LANGUAGE	40%	42%	36%	39%
MATH	42%	44%	42%	42%
READING	36%	39%	38%	41%

* Percent of all students taking test scoring below the 40th percentile.

TABLE 10.7: HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS
AS PERCENT OF RACIAL/ETHNIC POPULATION*
MOHAVE COUNTY

	1991/92	1992/93
White	11.7%	15.6%
Hispanic	23.5%	18.9%
Native American	22.3%	21.9%
African American	22.6%	17.2%
Other	20.0%	7.9%

* Depicts the percentage of dropouts within a given racial/ethnic group (e.g., of all white students in grades 9-12, what percent dropped out that year).

➤ *As part of an overall dropout rate increase, 21.9% of all Native American public high school students in Mohave County dropped out during 1993.*

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➤ *During 1993, approximately 41% of Mohave County's indigent three- and four-year-olds were served in comprehensive preschool programs.*

TABLE 10.8:
CHILDREN PROVIDED FEDERAL/STATE-SUPPORTED PRESCHOOL SERVICES
MOHAVE COUNTY

	1990/91	1993/94	% Change
HEAD START			
Arizona Head Start Grantees	—	294	—
Indian Head Start	—	50	—
Migrant Head Start	—	0	—
Head Start Subtotal	—	**344**	—
ADE ADMINISTERED PRESCHOOL SERVICES			
Special Education	53	189	257%
Migrant Child Education	0	0	0%
Chapter 1	0	0	0%
Even Start	0	0	0%
At-Risk Pilot Project	0	0	0%
ADE Subtotal	**53**	**189**	**257%**
Total Federal/State-supported Preschool Services		**533**	

— Numbers not available at county level.

➤ During 1993, it is estimated that 836 three- and four-year-olds lived in poverty in Mohave County, of which 344 (41%) were served in comprehensive preschool programs (Head Start).

➤ *Although state-approved child care spaces increased by 40% since 1990, total spaces covered only an estimated 41% of the need in Mohave County.*

TABLE 10.9: STATE-APPROVED CHILD CARE SPACES
MOHAVE COUNTY

	1990	1993	% Change
Spaces in ADE Alternate Approval Homes	52 (9/91)	72	38%
Spaces in DES Certified Family Day Care Homes	104	50	-52%
Spaces in DHS Licensed Child Care Centers	1,321	1,872	42%
Spaces in DHS Certified Day Care Group Homes	20	109	445%
Total	**1,497**	**2,103**	**40%**

➤ In 1993, there were an estimated 5,161 children in Mohave County under age six living in two-parent or single-parent working households, while there were 2,103 state-approved child care spaces in the county (41%).

➤ Federal and state day care subsidies were provided to an average of 696 children per month in Fall 1993, representing 34% of the day care spaces approved by DES and DHS in the county.

TABLE 10.10: ACTIVE DES CHILD SUPPORT CASES*
MOHAVE COUNTY

	9/92	9/93	% Change
AFDC Cases	3,233	4,619	43%
Non-AFDC Cases	2,853	2,785	-2%
Total	**6,086**	**7,404**	**22%**

* Represents total active DES cases (i.e., those involving the establishment of paternity, the establishment of a child support obligation, or the enforcement of such obligation). These are cases known to DES and do not include cases where DES intervention was not sought.

TABLE 10.11: BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES*
MOHAVE COUNTY

Placing and/or Funding Agency	Residential Services (1992/93)	Nonresidential Services (1992/93)
Behavioral Health Services, DHS**	21	466
Admin. Office of the Courts	11	240
Dept. of Youth Treatment and Rehabilitation (non-secure)	3	0***

* The numbers in this chart cannot be totaled due to duplication of counts within and across agencies. Data from DES and ADE (as reported for the state) could not be broken down to the county level.

** Preliminary 1992/93 data.

*** DYTR's numbers do not include counseling services, or treatment and diagnostic services provided to adolescents in secure care.

➤ *In summarizing trend data, 23 of Mohave County's indicators revealed increased rates (depicting worsening conditions in most cases) for 18, decreased rates (depicting improvements) for four, and no change for one.*

TABLE 10.12: OUT-OF-HOME CARE PLACEMENTS*
MOHAVE COUNTY

Placing and/or Funding Agency	1990	1993	% Change '90 to '93
Division of Children and Family Services, DES	—	67 (1/93)	—
Foster Care Review Board, Admin. Office of the Courts (new placements)	30	46	53%
Developmental Disabilities Division, DES**	6 (12/23/91)	3 (12/31/93)	-50%

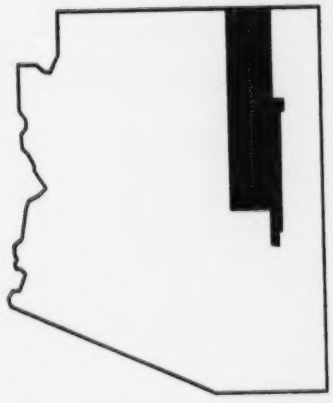
— No data available.

* The numbers in this chart cannot be totaled due to duplication of counts within and across agencies. Residential behavioral health services (as reported in the table below) are also a form of out-of-home placement in addition to the numbers listed above.

** Foster care placements for abuse, neglect, or abandonment.

CHAPTER 11: NAVAJO COUNTY

Located in the northeastern part of the state, Navajo County's population in 1993 was estimated to be 81,000 (up 4% from 77,658 in 1990). Holbrook is the county seat and Winslow is the largest city. Some 55% of the county consists of reservation land.



Navajo County's child population increased 3% from 1990 to 1993 (1% per year) after a growth of only 5% total between 1980 to 1990. In 1993, children represented 37.8% of the county's population.

Overall conditions for these children continue to be of concern, although some improvements have occurred since 1990. Of 23 indicators for which trend data were available, increased rates (depicting worsening conditions in most cases) were visible for 12. (All indicator data are presented in Table 11.3 unless otherwise noted).

TABLE 11.1: CHILD POPULATION (0-17 YEARS) NAVAJO COUNTY

Race/ Ethnicity	1980		1990		Growth '80 → '90	1993 (estimate)		Growth '90 → '93
White	10,783	38%	9,875	33%	8%	9,442	31%	4%
Hispanic	2,037	7%	2,218	7%	9%	2,300	8%	4%
Native American	15,220	54%	17,459	59%	15%	18,620	61%	7%
African American	195	1%	168	1%	14%	160	<1%	5%
Other	167	1%	112	<1%	33%	100	<1%	11%
Total	**28,402**	**101%***	**29,832**	**101%***	**5 %**	**30,622**	**101%**	**3%**

* Does not equal 100% due to rounding.

CHILD POVERTY

Poverty continues to be a significant factor in the decline of children's well-being in Navajo County. Some 33.5% of the county's children lived in poverty in 1980, increasing to 39.7% in 1990, and increasing further to an estimated 40.9% in 1993. The status of children under age five was even worse, with an estimated 48.7% having lived in poverty in 1993.

Other indicators of economic distress affecting children in Navajo County also existed: in 1993, 13.8% lived in families receiving AFDC assistance (up from 9.7% in 1990); 34.1% lived in families receiving food stamps (up from 24.7% in 1990); and 54.4% of the county's public school children participated in the federal free and reduced-cost lunch program (down from 56.7% in 1990). Some 37.3% of children 19 years or younger were enrolled in AHCCCS, the state's indigent health care program (up from 30.2% in 1991). Finally, 1990 census data revealed there were 123 homeless children identified at that time.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

On a positive note, the percent of women giving birth who received late or no prenatal care decreased from 48.7% in 1990 to 44.6% in 1992, as did the percent of low birth-weight births (from 7.7% of all births in 1990 to 5.9% in 1992). In addition, the percent of newborns receiving intensive care services decreased from 4.5% in 1990 to 3.8% in 1993. On the other hand, the infant mortality rate increased from 11.7 per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 12.5 in 1992. Data further revealed that only slightly more than one-third (35.2%) of the county's two-year-olds were fully immunized.

Supplemental nutrition services through WIC were provided to 6,533 pregnant women, infants, and children from low-income families, representing only 46% of those deemed eligible for such services.

Other indicators reveal there were two child drownings in 1992 (up from none in 1990). Firearm-related deaths among children decreased from four in

Note: Important qualifications exist for many indicators presented in this Factbook. Data interpretation and conclusions should occur only after reviewing relevant sources/notes sections.

1990 to one in 1992, while the number of homicide victims also decreased from one in 1990 to none in 1992. Reported cases of sexually transmitted diseases among those under age 20 also decreased from 177 cases in 1990 to 162 in 1992.

In the area of behavioral health services, Table 11.11 shows that at least 16 residential placements occurred and 227 nonresidential services were provided in 1993 (DHS numbers). Children from Navajo County also received these types of services through other agencies, but totals cannot be determined due to duplication within and across agencies.

CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT AND OUT-OF-HOME CARE

Reports made to DES of alleged child abuse climbed from 539 in 1990 to 790 in 1993. Within these reports, 1,377 alleged child abuse victims were identified in 1993. Active child support cases handled by DES increased by 10%, to 7,742 cases in 1993 (see Table 11.10).

Table 11.12 shows 16 children in Navajo County resided in out-of-home care under the jurisdiction of the DES Division of Children and Family Services during January 1993. Children reviewed for placement within the state's foster care system decreased from 17 in 1990 to 11 in 1993. Finally, using point-in-time data, one child was placed in out-of-home care by the DES Developmental Disabilities Division in both 1991 and 1993.

EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION

In 1993, an estimated 5,734 children under age six lived in single or two-parent working households (and therefore required child care), while there were only 1,214 state-approved child care spaces available or 21% of need (see Table 11.9).

During Fall 1993, comprehensive preschool programs targeting indigent children served 1,489 students (Head Start programs had funded enrollment slots for 1,430 while an additional 59 were served in the state-funded At-Risk Pilot). These children represented nearly all of the three- and four-year-olds who lived in poverty in Navajo County and would have been eligible for such services. Preschool special education services were provided to an additional 114 children, while Chapter 1 provided services to 141 others.

CHILDREN IN SCHOOL

Navajo County's public schools educated 17,212 students during the 1992/93 academic year (up 7% from 1989/90). Of these students, 29.4% were identified as being limited English proficient (up from 22.2% in 1990).

The number of reported dropouts among the county's high school children decreased slightly from 520 (9.6%) in 1992 to 495 (9.5%) in 1993. Ethnic/racial breakdowns reveal African American youth had the highest dropout rate in that 14.3% of all African American public high school students in the county dropped out during 1993 (see Table 11.7). The four-year graduation rate also increased from 73% in 1992 to 79% in 1993.

Arizona Student Assessment Program results show Navajo County students performed at or below the state average on all 9 assessments in March 1993 (see Table 11.6). Norm-referenced tests revealed that well over half of the students scored below the 40th percentile on all test components in 1992.

TEENS AT RISK

Births to teenage girls in Navajo County decreased from 4.6% of all such teens in 1990 to 4.4% in 1992. One teen suicide was reported in 1992, down from two in 1990.

In 1992/93, there were 1,372 referrals to state juvenile courts, representing 893 individual children. The rate of juvenile arrests (not including those occurring on Indian reservations) increased from 5.5% of all children aged 8-17 in 1990 to 6.3% in 1992, as did the number of juvenile arrests for violent crimes (from 23 cases in 1990 to 27 in 1992; note: these data include multiple arrests for some children causing the rates to be inflated). On the other hand, the rate and number of juveniles committed to DYTR secure correctional facilities decreased.

TABLE 11.2: DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS: HOW DOES NAVAJO COUNTY COMPARE?

	Arizona Average	Navajo County Average
Head of Household with Highest Education less than 9th Grade (1990)	9.0%	16.7%
Unemployment Rate (1993)	6.2%	12.7%
Per Capita Personal Income (1991)	$16,594	$9,938
% of Female Head-of-Households with Children under 5 that Live in Poverty (1990)	56.4%	70.7%
Divorce Rate (1992)	6.8*	4.0*
Birth Rate (1992)	17.8*	22.9*

* Per 1,000 population.

TABLE 11.3: CHILD WELL-BEING INDICATORS & TRENDS
NAVAJO COUNTY

Indicator	Base Year (1985)	1990	Update Year (1993)	Base Year Rate/100	1990 Rate/100	Update Year Rate/100	Percent Rate Change Since 1990◆
CHILD POVERTY							
Children Living in Poverty (0-4 yrs.; estimate)	2,670 (1980)	4,125	4,225	33.0 (1980)	46.7	48.7	4.3%
Children living in Poverty (0-17 yrs.; estimate)	9,376 (1980)	11,925	12,525	33.5 (1980)	39.7	40.9	3.0%
Children in AFDC Families (0-18 yrs.)	2,363	3,022	4,417	7.7	9.7	13.8	42.3%
Children in Families Receiving Food Stamps (0-18 yrs.)	6,357	7,674	10,900	20.8	24.7	34.1	38.1%
Approved Free/Reduced Lunch Applications (gr. K-12)	5,297 (2/88)	6,841 (2/90)	7,036 (10/93)	46.7 (2/88)	56.7 (2/90)	54.4 (10/93)	4.0%
AHCCCS Enrollment (0-19 yrs.)	7,965 (10/1/88)	9,956 (7/1/91)	12,505 (11/1/93)	24.9 (10/1/88)	30.2 (7/1/91)	37.3 (11/1/93)	23.5%
Homeless Children (0-18 yrs.)	—	123	—	—	0.39	—	#
CHILD HEALTH & SAFETY							
Women receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	906	961	823 (1992)	47.8	48.7	44.6 (1992)	8.4%
Low Birth-weight Births	109	151	108 (1992)	5.8	7.7	5.9 (1992)	23.4%
Newborns in Intensive Care Program	—	88	70	—	4.5	3.8	15.6%
Infant Deaths/Mortality Rate	26	23	23 (1992)	13.7*	11.7*	12.5* (1992)	6.8%
Supplemental Nutrition Programs (WIC & CSFP women, infants and children)	—	—	6,533	—	—	51.2	#
Complete Immunizations among 2-year-olds	—	—	—	—	—	35.2	#
Child Drownings (0-4 yrs.)	1	0	2 (1992)	11.4**	0	22.8** (1992)	100%

Decrease / Increase

Morrison Institute for Public Policy

Indicator	Base Year (1985)	1990	Update Year (1993)	Base Year Rate/100	1990 Rate/100	Update Year Rate/100	Percent Rate Change Since 1990◆
							Decrease / Increase
Firearm-related Deaths (0-19 yrs.)	4	4	1 (1992)	12.7**	12.3**	3.0** (1992)	75.6% ▼
Homicide Victims (0-18 yrs.)	3	1	0 (1992)	9.8**	3.2**	0 (1992)	100% ▼
Reported Cases of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (0-19 yrs.)	145 (1988)	177	162 (1992)	4.5 (1988)	5.5	4.9 (1992)	10.9% ▼
CHILD ABUSE & NEGLECT							
Child Abuse Reports (0-17 yrs.)	531	539	790	1.8	1.8	2.6	44.4% ▲
Alleged Child Abuse Victims (0-17 yrs.)	—	—	1,377	—	—	4.5	#
CHILDREN IN SCHOOL (GRADES K-12)							
Average Daily Membership	15,173	16,162	17,212	—	—	—	#
Students Identified as Limited English Proficient	1,919	4,004	5,716	11.7	22.2	29.4	32.4% ▲
Students Receiving Migrant Services	—	—	0	—	—	0	#
High School Dropouts (grades 9-12)	—	520 (1992)	495	—	9.6 (1992)	9.5	1.0% ▼
High School Graduates/Rate (within 4 yrs.)	924 (1991)	930 (1992)	990	71.0 (1991)	73.0 (1992)	79.0	8.2% ▲
TEENS AT RISK							
Births to Teens (13-18 yrs.)	178	203	203 (1992)	4.0	4.6	4.4 (1992)	4.3% ▼
Teen Suicides (15-19 yrs.)	1	2	1 (1992)	14.7**	29.1**	13.4** (1992)	54.0% ▼
Juvenile Arrests (8-17 yrs.)	704	872	1,032 (1992)	4.6	5.5	6.3 (1992)	14.5% ▲
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes (8-17 yrs.)	10	23	27 (1992)	0.06	0.14	0.16 (1992)	14.3% ▲
Juveniles Committed to Secure DYTR Correctional Facilities	—	6	5	—	0.08	0.06	25.0% ▼

The "base" year is 1985 and the "update" year is 1993 for all indicators unless otherwise noted in column.

— Data not available; # No trend can be shown; * Per 1,000 live births; ** Per 100,000.

◆ Caution should be used in interpreting these percentages since changes in small real numbers result in large rate percent changes; increases/decreases to or from a rate of 0 are listed as 100%.

**TABLE 11.4: SELECTED INDICATORS BROKEN DOWN BY RACE/ETHNICITY*
NAVAJO COUNTY**

Indicator	White		Hispanic		Native American		African American		Other		TOTAL
Total County Racial/Ethnic Population (0-17 yrs.; 1993)	9,442	31%	2,300	8%	18,620	61%	160	<1%	100	<1%	30,622
Children in AFDC Families (0-18 yrs.; 9/93)	642	15%	242	5%	3,480	79%	45	1%	7	<1%	4,416
AHCCCS Enrollment (0-19 yrs.; 11/93)	2,370	19%	649	5%	9,332	75%	90	<1%	64	<1%	12,505
Firearm-related Deaths (0-19 yrs.; 1992)	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1
Juvenile Arrests (8-17 yrs.; 1992)	592	57%	99	10%	316	31%	23	2%	2	<1%	1,032

* Represents the racial/ethnic distribution of a given indicator. By comparing the indicator percentages to the county's child population (found at top of table), one can get a sense of whether certain groups have disproportionately higher or lower representation. Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

➤ *Although improvements since 1990 occurred, 45% of those giving birth in Navajo County during 1992 received late or no prenatal care.*

**TABLE 11.5: BIRTH-RELATED INDICATORS AS PERCENT OF RACIAL/ETHNIC GROUP*
NAVAJO COUNTY**

Race/Ethnicity	Year	Late/No Prenatal Care	Low Birth Weight Births	Neonatal Intensive Care Infants**	Births to Teens (13-18 yrs.)
White Births	1990	37%	9%	NA	9%
	1992	32%	6%	4%	10%
Hispanic Births	1990	56%	7%	NA	10%
	1992	55%	2%	6%	16%
Native American Births	1990	53%	7%	NA	11%
	1992	49%	6%	3%	11%
African American Births	1990	71%	—	NA	14%
	1992	43%	—	—	14%
Other	1990	75%	—	NA	—
	1992	25%	25%	—	—
County Total	**1990**	**49%**	**8%**	**4%**	**10%**
	1992	**45%**	**6%**	**4%**	**11%**

* Chart depicts the percentage of all births within each racial/ethnic category for which a given indicator occurred (e.g., of all births to white women, what percent were low birth weight).

NA Data not available.

— No births of that nature.

** Fiscal years 1989/90 and 1992/93.

TABLE 11.6: STATE-REQUIRED STUDENT TESTING RESULTS
NAVAJO COUNTY

Arizona Student Assessment Program (March 1993 Results)			
	Assessment Component (Total Points Possible)	**County Mean**	**State Mean**
GRADE 3	Reading (20 pts.)	8.7	9.1
	Math (20 pts.)	11.4	11.7
	Writing (8 pts.)	4.7	4.8
GRADE 8	Reading (20 pts.)	10.5	10.9
	Math (16 pts.)	4.3	4.8
	Writing (8 pts.)	4.7	5.1
GRADE 12	Reading (20 pts.)	9.1	9.2
	Math (20 pts.)	5.6	5.6
	Writing (8 pts.)	5.1	5.1

* Above state mean

➤ *Navajo County students performed at or below the state average on 9 of 9 ASAP assessments in 1993.*

Norm-referenced Testing (Spring 1990 and Fall 1992)*				
	County 1990	**County - 1992**	**State 1990**	**State 1992**
LANGUAGE	49%	57%	36%	39%
MATH	54%	58%	42%	42%
READING	49%	52%	38%	41%

* Percent of all students taking test scoring below the 40th percentile.

TABLE 11.7: HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS
AS PERCENT OF RACIAL/ETHNIC POPULATION*
NAVAJO COUNTY

	1991/92	1992/93
White	5.4%	6.8%
Hispanic	11.0%	10.4%
Native American	13.4%	12.3%
African American	10.9%	14.3%
Other	9.1%**	0%

* Depicts the percentage of dropouts within a given racial/ethnic group (e.g., of all white students in grades 9-12, what percent dropped out that year).

** Involves less than five individuals.

➤ *Although the overall dropout rate improved, 12.3% of all Native American public high school students in Navajo County dropped out during 1993.*

➤ *During 1993, it is estimated that nearly all of Navajo County's indigent three- and four-year-olds were served in comprehensive preschool programs.*

TABLE 11.8:
CHILDREN PROVIDED FEDERAL/STATE-SUPPORTED PRESCHOOL SERVICES
NAVAJO COUNTY

	1990/91	1993/94	% Change
HEAD START			
Arizona Head Start Grantees	—	269	—
Indian Head Start	—	1,161	—
Migrant Head Start	—	0	—
Head Start Subtotal	—	**1,430**	—
ADE ADMINISTERED PRESCHOOL SERVICES			
Special Education	95	114	20%
Migrant Child Education	0	0	0%
Chapter 1	139	141	1%
Even Start	0	0	0%
At-Risk Pilot Project	0	59	—
ADE Subtotal	**234**	**314**	**34%**
Total Federal/State-supported Preschool Services	—	**1,744**	

— Numbers not available at county level.

➤ During 1993, it is estimated that nearly all three and four year olds who lived in poverty in Navajo County were served in comprehensive preschool programs (Head Start, At-Risk Pilot Project).

➤ *Although state-approved child care spaces increased by 36% since 1990, total spaces covered only an estimated 21% of the need in Navajo County.*

TABLE 11.9: STATE-APPROVED CHILD CARE SPACES
NAVAJO COUNTY

	1990	Fall 1993	% Change
Spaces in ADE Alternate Approval Homes	136 (9/91)	356	162%
Spaces in DES Certified Family Day Care Homes	164	188	15%
Spaces in DHS Licensed Child Care Centers	582	660	13%
Spaces in DHS Certified Day Care Group Homes	10	10	0%
Total	**892**	**1,214**	**36%**

➤ In 1993, there were an estimated 5,734 children in Navajo County under age six living in two-parent or single-parent working households, while there were 1,214 state-approved child care spaces in the county (21%).

➤ Federal and state day care subsidies were provided to an average of 417 children per month in Fall 1993, representing 49% of the day care spaces approved by DES and DHS in the county.

TABLE 11.10: ACTIVE DES CHILD SUPPORT CASES*
NAVAJO COUNTY

	9/92	9/93	% Change
AFDC Cases	3,785	5,239	38%
Non-AFDC Cases	3,284	2,503	-24%
Total	**7,069**	**7,742**	**10%**

* Represents total active DES cases (i.e., those involving the establishment of paternity, the establishment of a child support obligation, or the enforcement of such obligation). These are cases known to DES and do not include cases where DES intervention was not sought.

TABLE 11.11: BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES*
NAVAJO COUNTY

Placing and/or Funding Agency	Residential Services (1992/93)	Nonresidential Services (1992/93)
Behavioral Health Services, DHS**	16	227
Admin. Office of the Courts	13	68
Dept. of Youth Treatment and Rehabilitation (non-secure)	1	1***

* The numbers in this chart cannot be totaled due to duplication of counts within and across agencies. Data from DES and ADE (as reported for the state) could not be broken down to the county level.

** Preliminary 1992/93 data.

*** DYTR's numbers do not include counseling services, or treatment and diagnostic services provided to adolescents in secure care.

➤ *In summarizing trend data, 23 of Navajo County's indicators revealed increased rates (depicting worsening conditions in most cases) for 12, and decreased rates (depicting improvements) for 11.*

TABLE 11.12: OUT-OF-HOME CARE PLACEMENTS*
NAVAJO COUNTY

Placing and/or Funding Agency	1990	1993	% Change 90 to 93
Division of Children and Family Services, DES	—	16 (1/93)	—
Foster Care Review Board, Admin. Office of the Courts (new placements)	17	11	-35%
Developmental Disabilities Division, DES**	1 (12/23/91)	1 (12/31/93)	0%

— No data available.

* The numbers in this chart cannot be totaled due to duplication of counts within and across agencies. Residential behavioral health services (as reported in the table above) are also a form of out-of-home placement in addition to the numbers listed above.

** Foster care placements for abuse, neglect, or abandonment.

CHAPTER 12: PIMA COUNTY

Located in the southern part of the state, Pima County's population in 1993 was estimated to be 711,000 (up 7% from 666,880 in 1990). Tucson is both the county seat and the largest city. Some 42% of the county consists of reservation land.

Pima County's child population increased 9% from 1990 to 1993 (3% per year) after a total growth of 17% between 1980 to 1990 (less than 2% per year). In 1993, children represented 25.5% of the county's population.

Overall conditions for these children continue to be of concern, although some improvements have occurred since 1990. Of 24 indicators for which trend data were available, increased rates (depicting worsening conditions in most cases) were visible for 18. (All indicator data are presented in Table 12.3 unless otherwise noted).

TABLE 12.1: CHILD POPULATION (0-17 YEARS) PIMA COUNTY

Race/ Ethnicity	1980		1990		Growth '80 → '90	1993 (estimate)		Growth '90 → '93
White	86,229	60%	90,673	55%	5%	94,980	52%	5%
Hispanic	44,063	31%	59,754	36%	36%	68,240	38%	14%
Native American	5,243	4%	6,551	4%	25%	7,550	4%	15%
African American	4,753	3%	6,054	4%	27%	6,825	4%	13%
Other	2,241	2%	3,166	2%	41%	3,625	2%	14%
Total	**142,529**	**100%**	**166,198**	**101%***	**17%**	**181,220**	**100%**	**9%**

* Does not equal 100% due to rounding.

CHILD POVERTY

Poverty continues to be a significant factor in the decline of children's well-being in Pima County. Some 15.1% of the county's children lived in poverty in 1980, increasing to 23.8% in 1990, and increasing further to an estimated 24.4% in 1993. The status of children under age five was even worse, with an estimated 28.4% having lived in poverty in 1993.

Other indicators of economic distress affecting children in Pima County also existed: in 1993, 11.3% lived in families receiving AFDC assistance (up from 8.2% in 1990); 22.9% lived in families receiving food stamps (up from 16.2% in 1990); and 48.3% of the county's public school children participated in the federal free and reduced-cost lunch program (up from 38.4% in 1990). Some 26.1% of children 19 years or younger were enrolled in AHCCCS, the state's indigent health care program (up from 22.6% in 1991). Finally, 1990 census data revealed there were 788 homeless children identified at that time, while a 1993 ADE survey reported 13,459 (although duplication exists within the ADE numbers).

HEALTH AND SAFETY

On a positive note, the percent of women giving birth who received late or no prenatal care decreased from 36.1% in 1990 to 35.6% in 1992, while the infant mortality rate decreased from 8.1 per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 7.7 in 1992. On the other hand, the percent of low birth-weight births increased from 6.3% of all births in 1990 to 7.1% in 1992, as did the percent of newborns receiving intensive care services (from 5.5% of all births in 1990 to 6.1% in 1993). Data further revealed that less than half (41.7%) of the county's two-year-olds were fully immunized.

Supplemental nutrition services through WIC and CSFP were provided to 7,397 pregnant women, infants, and children from low-income families, representing only 55% of those deemed eligible for such services.

Other indicators reveal there were three child drownings in 1992 (up from

Note: Important qualifications exist for many indicators presented in this Factbook. Data interpretation and conclusions should occur only after reviewing relevant sources/notes sections.

one in 1990). Firearm-related deaths among children remained steady at 10 each in 1990 and 1992, while homicide victims increased from five incidents in 1990 to 12 in 1992. Reported cases of sexually transmitted diseases among those under age 20 decreased from 859 cases in 1990 to 792 in 1992. Finally, the number of diagnosed cases of HIV Infection/AIDS rose from two cases in 1985 to 31 in 1993.

In the area of behavioral health services, Table 12.11 shows that at least 109 residential placements occurred and 3,350 nonresidential services were provided in 1993 (DHS numbers). Children from Pima County also received these types of services through other agencies, but totals cannot be determined due to duplication within and across agencies.

CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT AND OUT-OF-HOME CARE

Although numbers of reports made to DES of alleged child abuse increased from 9,380 in 1990 to 10,009 in 1993, when adjusted for population growth, the rate decreased from 5.7% of all children in 1990 to 5.6% in 1993. Within these reports, 17,515 alleged child abuse victims were identified in 1993. Active child support cases handled by DES increased by 10%, to 51,429 cases in 1993 (see Table 12.10).

Table 12.12 shows 1,142 children resided in out-of-home care under the jurisdiction of the DES Division of Children and Family Services during January 1993. Children reviewed for placement within the state's foster care system decreased from 491 in 1990 to 388 in 1993. Finally, using point-in-time data, 15 children were placed in out-of-home care by the DES Developmental Disabilities Division in 1993, decreasing from 24 in 1991.

EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION

In 1993, an estimated 35,889 children under age six lived in single or two-parent working households (and therefore required child care), while there were 29,134 state-approved child care spaces available or 81% of need (see Table 12.9).

During Fall 1993, comprehensive preschool programs targeting indigent children served 1,307 students (Head Start programs had funded enrollment slots for 1,092 while an additional 195 were served in the state-funded At-Risk Pilot and 20 were served in Even Start). These children represented 21% of the estimated 6,080 three- and four-year-olds who lived in poverty in Pima County and would have been eligible for such services. Preschool special education services were provided to an additional 644 children, while Migrant Child Education and Chapter 1 provided services to 195 others.

CHILDREN IN SCHOOL

Pima County's public schools educated 105,838 students during the 1992/93 academic year (up 8% from 1989/90). Of these students, 14.1% were identified as being limited English proficient (up from 8.4% in 1990). Migrant services were provided to 70 students, representing 70% of the 100 eligible for such service.

The number of reported dropouts among the county's high school children increased from 3,699 (11.4%) in 1992 to 4,140 (12.6%) in 1993. Ethnic/racial breakdowns reveal Native American youth had the highest dropout rate in that 24.4% of all Native American public high school students in the county dropped out during 1993 (see Table 12.7). The four-year graduation rate decreased from 66.0% in 1992 to 57.0% in 1993.

Arizona Student Assessment Program results show students performed at or below the state average on 7 of 9 assessments in March 1993 (see Table 12.6). Norm-referenced tests revealed that nearly half of the students scored below the 40th percentile on all test components in 1992.

TEENS AT RISK

Births to teenage girls increased from 3.8% of all such teens in 1990 to 4.4% in 1992. Teen suicides remained steady at five cases in both 1990 and 1992.

In 1992/93, there were 13,322 referrals to state juvenile courts, representing 8,095 individual children. The rate of juvenile arrests (not including those occurring on Indian reservations) increased from 12.7% of all children aged 8-17 in 1990 to 14.5% in 1992, as did the number of juvenile arrests for violent crimes (from 266 cases in 1990 to 369 in 1992; note: these data include multiple arrests for some children causing rates to be inflated). Juveniles committed to DYTR secure correctional facilities also increased from 165 youth in 1990 to 237 in 1993.

TABLE 12.2: DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS: HOW DOES PIMA COUNTY COMPARE?

	Arizona Average	Pima County Average
Head of Household with Highest Education less than 9th Grade (1990)	9.0%	8.2%
Unemployment Rate (1993)	6.2%	4.4%
Per Capita Personal Income (1991)	$16,594	$16,087
% of Female Head-of-Households with Children under 5 that Live in Poverty (1990)	56.4%	57.8%
Divorce Rate (1992)	6.8*	6.0*
Birth Rate (1992)	17.8*	16.5*

* Per 1,000 population.

TABLE 12.3: CHILD WELL-BEING INDICATORS & TRENDS
PIMA COUNTY

Indicator	Base Year (1985)	1990	Update Year (1993)	Base Year Rate/100	1990 Rate/100	Update Year Rate/100	Percent Rate Change Since 1990◆ (Decrease / Increase)
CHILD POVERTY							
Children Living in Poverty (0-4 yrs.; estimate)	6,423 (1980)	14,075	15,425	17.3 (1980)	27.5	28.4	3.3%
Children living in Poverty (0-17 yrs.; estimate)	21,031 (1980)	39,775	44,225	15.1 (1980)	23.8	24.4	2.5%
Children in AFDC Families (0-18 yrs.)	9,805	14,533	21,154	6.0	8.2	11.3	37.8%
Children in Families Receiving Food Stamps (0-18 yrs.)	21,491	28,535	42,895	13.2	16.2	22.9	41.4%
Approved Free/Reduced Lunch Applications (gr. K-12)	31,396 (2/88)	37,998 (2/90)	52,777 (10/93)	32.2 (2/88)	38.4 (2/90)	48.3 (10/93)	25.8%
AHCCCS Enrollment (0-19 yrs.)	30,010 (10/1/88)	43,182 (7/1/91)	52,301 (11/1/93)	16.2 (10/1/88)	22.6 (7/1/91)	26.1 (11/1/93)	15.5%
Homeless Children (0-18 yrs.)	—	788	—	—	0.44	—	#
CHILD HEALTH & SAFETY							
Women receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	5,402	4,119	4,098 (1992)	52.6	36.1	35.6 (1992)	1.4%
Low Birth-weight Births	650	717	814 (1992)	6.3	6.3	7.1 (1992)	12.7%
Newborns in Intensive Care Program	—	628	702	—	5.5	6.1	10.9%
Infant Deaths/Mortality Rate	94	93	89 (1992)	9.1*	8.1*	7.7* (1992)	4.9%
Supplemental Nutrition Programs (WIC & CSFP women, infants and children)	—	—	17,397	—	—	21.8	#
Complete Immunizations among 2-year-olds	—	—	—	—	—	41.7	#
Child Drownings (0-4 yrs.)	1	1	3 (1992)	2.2**	1.9**	5.6** (1992)	>100%
Firearm-related Deaths (0-19 yrs.)	12	10	10 (1992)	6.9**	5.3**	5.1** (1992)	3.8%

Indicator	Base Year (1985)	1990	Update Year (1993)	Base Year Rate/100	1990 Rate/100	Update Year Rate/100	Percent Rate Change Since 1990◆ Decrease	Increase
Homicide Victims (0-18 yrs.)	6	5	12 (1992)	3.7**	2.8**	6.5** (1992)		>100%
Diagnosed Cases of HIV Infection/AIDS (0-19 yrs.)	2	18	31	1.1**	9.5**	15.6**		64.2%
Reported Cases of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (0-19 yrs.)	546 (1988)	859	792 (1992)	2.9 (1988)	4.5	4.1 (1992)	8.9%	
CHILD ABUSE & NEGLECT								
Child Abuse Reports (0-17 yrs.)	5,084	9,380	10,009	3.3	5.7	5.6	1.8%	
Alleged Child Abuse Victims (0-17 yrs.)	—	—	17,515	—	—	9.8	#	
CHILDREN IN SCHOOL (GRADES K-12)								
Average Daily Membership	89,557	98,364	105,838	—	—	—	#	
Students Identified as Limited English Proficient	8,065	9,358	16,858	8.2	8.4	14.1		67.9%
Students Receiving Migrant Services	—	—	70	—	—	<0.01	#	
High School Dropouts (grades 9-12)	—	3,699 (1992)	4,140	—	11.4 (1992)	12.6		10.5%
High School Graduates/Rate (within 4 yrs.)	5,202 (1991)	5,185 (1992)	5,011	69.0 (1991)	66.0 (1992)	57.0	13.6%	
TEENS AT RISK								
Births to Teens (13-18 yrs.)	764	976	1,128 (1992)	3.0	3.8	4.4 (1992)		15.8%
Teen Suicides (15-19 yrs.)	10	5	5 (1992)	21.8**	10.5**	11.5** (1992)		9.5%
Juvenile Arrests (8-17 yrs.)	8,867	11,045	13,267 (1992)	10.7	12.7	14.5 (1992)		14.2%
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes (8-17 yrs.)	170	266	369 (1992)	0.21	0.31	0.40 (1992)		29.0%
Juveniles Committed to Secure DYTR Correctional Facilities	—	165	237	—	0.39	0.52		33.3%

The "base" year is 1985 and the "update" year is 1993 for all indicators unless otherwise noted in column.

— Data not available; # No trend can be shown; * Per 1,000 live births; ** Per 100,000.

◆ Caution should be used in interpreting these percentages since changes in small real numbers result in large rate percent changes; increases/decreases to or from a rate of 0 are listed as 100%.

**TABLE 12.4: SELECTED INDICATORS BROKEN DOWN BY RACE/ETHNICITY*
PIMA COUNTY**

Indicator	White		Hispanic		Native American		African American		Other		TOTAL
Total County Racial/Ethnic Population (0-17 yrs.; 1993)	94,980	52%	68,240	38%	7,550	4%	6,825	4%	3,625	2%	181,220
Children in AFDC Families (0-18 yrs.; 9/93)	6,417	30%	10,662	50%	2,134	10%	1,799	9%	141	1%	21,153
AHCCCS Enrollment (0-19 yrs.; 11/93)	19,386	37%	24,604	47%	4,309	8%	3,038	6%	964	2%	52,301
Firearm-related Deaths (0-19 yrs.; 1992)	5	50%	3	30%	2	20%	0	0%	0	0%	10
Juvenile Arrests (8-17 yrs.; 1992)	6,977	53%	4,982	38%	247	2%	937	7%	124	1%	13,267

* Represents the racial/ethnic distribution of a given indicator. By comparing the indicator percentages to the county's child population (found at top of table), one can get a sense of whether certain groups have disproportionately higher or lower representation. Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

➤ *Although slight improvements since 1990 occurred, 36% of those giving birth in Pima County during 1992 received late or no prenatal care.*

**TABLE 12.5: BIRTH-RELATED INDICATORS AS PERCENT OF RACIAL/ETHNIC GROUP*
PIMA COUNTY**

Race/Ethnicity	Year	Late/No Prenatal Care	Low Birth Weight Births	Neonatal Intensive Care Infants**	Births to Teens (13-18 yrs.)
White Births	1990	27%	7%	NA	5%
	1992	26%	7%	7%	6%
Hispanic Births	1990	49%	6%	NA	13%
	1992	47%	7%	6%	14%
Native American Births	1990	44%	5%	NA	16%
	1992	45%	8%	6%	17%
African American Births	1990	44%	10%	NA	11%
	1992	38%	12%	9%	15%
Other	1990	32%	4%	NA	4%
	1992	25%	7%	15%	2%
County Total	**1990**	**36%**	**6%**	**6%**	**9%**
	1992	**36%**	**7%**	**6%**	**10%**

* Chart depicts the percentage of all births within each racial/ethnic category for which a given indicator occurred (e.g., of all births to white women, what percent were low birth weight).

NA Data not available.

— No births of that nature.

** Fiscal years 1989/90 and 1992/93.

TABLE 12.6: STATE-REQUIRED STUDENT TESTING RESULTS
PIMA COUNTY

Arizona Student Assessment Program (March 1993 Results)			
	Assessment Component (Total Points Possible)	**County Mean**	**State Mean**
GRADE 3	Reading (20 pts.)	9.2*	9.1
	Math (20 pts.)	11.8*	11.7
	Writing (8 pts.)	4.8	4.8
GRADE 8	Reading (20 pts.)	10.5	10.9
	Math (16 pts.)	4.8	4.8
	Writing (8 pts.)	5.0	5.1
GRADE 12	Reading (20 pts.)	8.3	9.2
	Math (20 pts.)	5.1	5.6
	Writing (8 pts.)	4.8	5.1

* Above state mean

Norm-referenced Testing (Spring 1990 and Fall 1992)*				
	County 1990	**County 1992**	**State 1990**	**State 1992**
LANGUAGE	42%	51%	36%	39%
MATH	48%	45%	42%	42%
READING	43%	43%	38%	41%

* Percent of all students taking test scoring below the 40th percentile.

➤ *Pima County students performed at or below the state average on 7 of 9 ASAP assessments in 1993.*

TABLE 12.7: HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS
AS PERCENT OF RACIAL/ETHNIC POPULATION*
PIMA COUNTY

	1991/92	1992/93
White	9.1%	9.6%
Hispanic	14.3%	16.3%
Native American	20.2%	24.4%
African American	11.1%	12.5%
Other	6.4%	7.3%

* Depicts the percentage of dropouts within a given racial/ethnic group (e.g., of all white students in grades 9-12, what percent dropped out that year).

➤ *As part of an overall dropout rate increase, 24.4% of all Native American public high school students in Pima County dropped out during 1993.*

➤ *During 1993, approximately 21% of Pima County's indigent three- and four-year-olds were served in comprehensive preschool programs.*

TABLE 12.8:
CHILDREN PROVIDED FEDERAL/STATE-SUPPORTED PRESCHOOL SERVICES
PIMA COUNTY

	1990/91	1993/94	% Change
HEAD START			
Arizona Head Start Grantees	—	768	—
Indian Head Start	—	324	—
Migrant Head Start	—	0	—
Head Start Subtotal	—	**1,092**	—
ADE ADMINISTERED PRESCHOOL SERVICES			
Special Education	430	644	50%
Migrant Child Education	0	15	—
Chapter 1	1,250	180	-86%
Even Start	0	20	—
At-Risk Pilot Project	80	195	144%
ADE Subtotal	**1,760**	**1,054**	**-40%**
Total Federal/State-supported Preschool Services	—	**2,146**	

— Numbers not available at county level.

➤ During 1993, it is estimated that 6,080 three- and four-year-olds lived in poverty in Pima County, of which 1,307 (21%) were served in comprehensive preschool programs (Head Start, Even Start, At-Risk Pilot Project).

➤ *Numbers of state-approved child care spaces increased by 66% since 1990, covering an estimated 81% of the need in Pima County.*

TABLE 12.9: STATE-APPROVED CHILD CARE SPACES
PIMA COUNTY

	1990	1993	% Change
Spaces in ADE Alternate Approval Homes	68 (9/91)	168	147%
Spaces in DES Certified Family Day Care Homes	1,784	1,715	-4%
Spaces in DHS Licensed Child Care Centers	15,711	27,092	72%
Spaces in DHS Certified Day Care Group Homes	30	159	430%
Total	**17,593**	**29,134**	**66%**

➤ In 1993, there were an estimated 35,889 children in Pima County under age six living in two-parent or single-parent working households, while there were 29,134 state-approved child care spaces in the county (81%).

➤ Federal and state day care subsidies were provided to an average of 8,020 children per month in Fall 1993, representing 28% of the day care spaces approved by DES and DHS in the county.

TABLE 12.10: ACTIVE DES CHILD SUPPORT CASES*
PIMA COUNTY

	9/92	9/93	% Change
AFDC Cases	21,064	26,270	25%
Non-AFDC Cases	25,664	25,159	-2%
Total	**46,728**	**51,429**	**10%**

* Represents total active DES cases (i.e., those involving the establishment of paternity, the establishment of a child support obligation, or the enforcement of such obligation). These are cases known to DES and do not include cases where DES intervention was not sought.

TABLE 12.11: BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES*
PIMA COUNTY

Placing and/or Funding Agency	Residential Services (1992/93)	Nonresidential Services (1992/93)
Behavioral Health Services, DHS**	109	3,350
Admin. Office of the Courts	89	1,236
Dept. of Youth Treatment and Rehabilitation (non-secure)	71	142***

* The numbers in this chart cannot be totaled due to duplication of counts within and across agencies. Data from DES and ADE (as reported for the state) could not be broken down to the county level.

** Preliminary 1992/93 data.

*** DYTR's numbers do not include counseling services, or treatment and diagnostic services provided to adolescents in secure care.

➤ *In summarizing trend data, 24 of Pima County's indicators revealed increased rates (depicting worsening conditions in most cases) for 18, and decreased rates (depicting improvements in most cases) for six.*

TABLE 12.12: OUT-OF-HOME CARE PLACEMENTS*
PIMA COUNTY

Placing and/or Funding Agency	1990	1993	% Change 90 to 93
Division of Children and Family Services, DES	—	1,142 (1/93)	—
Foster Care Review Board, Admin. Office of the Courts (new placements)	491	388	-21%
Developmental Disabilities Division, DES**	24 (12/23/91)	15 (12/31/93)	-38%

— No data available.

* The numbers in this chart cannot be totaled due to duplication of counts within and across agencies. Residential behavioral health services (as reported in the table below) are also a form of out-of-home placement in addition to the numbers listed above.

** Foster care placements for abuse, neglect, or abandonment.

CHAPTER 13: PINAL COUNTY

Located in the southern part of the state, Pinal County's population in 1993 was estimated to be 125,000 (up 7% from 116,379 in 1990). Florence is the county seat and Casa Grande is the largest city. Some 23% of the county consists of reservation land, and 35% of the land is state-owned.

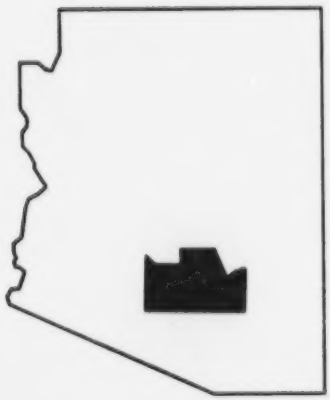
Pinal County's child population increased 5% from 1990 to 1993 (nearly 2% per year) after a total growth of 14% between 1980 to 1990. In 1993, children represented 28.7% of the county's population.

Overall conditions for these children continue to be of concern, although some improvements have occurred since 1990. Of 23 indicators for which trend data were available, increased rates (depicting worsening conditions in most cases) were visible for 17. (All indicator data are presented in Table 13.3 unless otherwise noted).

TABLE 13.1: CHILD POPULATION (0-17 YEARS) PINAL COUNTY

Race/ Ethnicity	1980		1990		Growth '80 → '90	1993 (estimate)		Growth '90 → '93
White	13,800	46%	15,532	46%	13%	16,270	45%	5%
Hispanic	11,572	39%	13,666	40%	18%	14,557	41%	7%
Native American	3,326	11%	3,572	10%	7%	3,725	10%	4%
African American	1,080	4%	1,182	3%	9%	1,240	4%	5%
Other	221	1%	146	<1%	34%	125	<1%	14%
Total	**29,999**	**101%***	**34,098**	**100%**	**14%**	**35,917**	**101%***	**5%**

* Does not equal 100% due to rounding.



CHILD POVERTY

Poverty continues to be a significant factor in the decline of children's well-being in Pinal County. Some 23.3% of the county's children lived in poverty in 1980, increasing to 32.9% in 1990, and increasing further to an estimated 34.0% in 1993. The status of children under age five was even worse, with an estimated 40.3% having lived in poverty in 1993.

Other indicators of economic distress affecting children in Pinal County also existed: in 1993, 20.3% lived in families receiving AFDC assistance (up from 16.1% in 1990); 33.7% lived in families receiving food stamps (up from 25.2% in 1990); and 57.1% of the county's public school children participated in the federal free and reduced-cost lunch program (up from 47.4% in 1991). Some 38.7% of children 19 years or younger were enrolled in AHCCCS, the state's indigent health care program (up from 33.5% in 1991). Finally, 1990 census data revealed there were 102 homeless children identified at that time.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

On a positive note, the percent of women giving birth who received late or no prenatal care decreased from 44.9% in 1990 to 38.8%, while the percent of low birth-weight births also decreased from 6.8% of all births in 1990 to 5.8% in 1992. On the other hand, the infant mortality rate increased from 8.0 per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 8.3 in 1992, as did the percent of newborns receiving intensive care services (from 3.4% of all births in 1990 to 4.1% in 1993). Data further revealed that only one in four (26.4%) of the county's two-year-olds were fully immunized.

Supplemental nutrition services through WIC and CSFP were provided to 8,300 pregnant women, infants, and children from low-income families, representing nearly 100% of those deemed eligible for such services.

Other indicators reveal that there were three child drownings in 1992 (up from none in 1990). Firearm-related deaths among children increased from one

Note: Important qualifications exist for many indicators presented in this Factbook. Data interpretation and conclusions should occur only after reviewing relevant sources/notes sections.

incident in 1990 to three in 1992, while homicide victims among this same population decreased from two in 1990 to one in 1992. Reported cases of sexually transmitted diseases among those under age 20 increased from 141 cases (3.8% of the child population) in 1990 to 206 (5.3%) in 1992.

In the area of behavioral health services, Table 13.11 shows that at least 41 residential placements occurred and 988 nonresidential services were provided in 1993 (DHS numbers). Children from Pinal County also received these types of services through other agencies, but totals cannot be determined due to duplication within and across agencies.

CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT AND OUT-OF-HOME CARE

Reports made to DES of alleged child abuse climbed from 1,370 in 1990 to 1,961 in 1993. Within these reports, 3,788 alleged child abuse victims were identified in 1993. Active child support cases handled by DES increased by 17%, to 12,600 cases in 1993 (see Table 13.10).

Table 13.12 shows 87 children in Pinal County resided in out-of-home care under the jurisdiction of the DES Division of Children and Family Services during January 1993. Children reviewed for placement within the state's foster care system increased from 40 in 1990 to 51 in 1993. Finally, using point-in-time data, eight children were placed in out-of-home care by the DES Developmental Disabilities Division in 1993, decreasing from 15 in 1991.

EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION

In 1993, an estimated 6,561 children under age six lived in single or two-parent working households (and therefore required child care), while there were 2,101 state-approved child care spaces available or 32% of need (see Table 13.9).

During Fall 1993, comprehensive preschool programs targeting indigent children served 858 students (Head Start programs had funded enrollment slots for 743 while an additional 115 were served in the state-funded At-Risk Pilot). These children represented 56% of the estimated 1,537 three- and four-year-olds who lived in poverty in Pinal County and would have been eligible for such services. Preschool special education services were provided to an additional 228 children, while Migrant Child Education and Chapter 1 provided services to 261 others.

CHILDREN IN SCHOOL

Pinal County's public schools educated 22,888 students during the 1992/93 academic year (up 5% from 1989/90). Of these students, 6.5% were identified as being limited English proficient. Migrant services were provided to 1,181 students, representing 65% of the 1,827 eligible for such service.

The number of reported dropouts among the county's high school children increased from 1,029 (15.3%) in 1992 to 1,116 (16.7%) in 1993. Ethnic/racial breakdowns reveal Native American youth had the highest dropout rate in that 28.0% of all Native American public high school students in the county dropped out during 1993 (see Table 13.7). On the other hand, the four-year graduation rate increased from 61.0% in 1992 to 64.0% in 1993.

Arizona Student Assessment Program results show Pinal County students performed at or below the state average on all nine assessments in March 1993 (see Table 13.6). Norm-referenced tests revealed that at least half of the students scored below the 40th percentile on the test components in 1992.

TEENS AT RISK

Births to teenage girls in Pinal County decreased from 6.9% of all such teens in 1990 to 6.5% in 1992. Two teen suicides occurred in 1992, up from none in 1990.

In 1992/93, there were 2,293 referrals to state juvenile courts, representing 1,501 individual children. The rate of juvenile arrests (not including those occurring on Indian reservations) increased from 10.0% of all children aged 8-17 in 1990 to 12.8% in 1992, as did the number of juvenile arrests for violent crimes (from 65 cases in 1990 to 136 in 1992; note: these data include multiple arrests for some children causing rates to be inflated). On the other hand, juveniles committed to DYTR secure correctional facilities decreased from 26 youth in 1990 to 19 in 1993.

TABLE 13.2: DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS: HOW DOES PINAL COUNTY COMPARE?

	Arizona Average	Pinal County Average
Head of Household with Highest Education less than 9th Grade (1990)	9.0%	16.1%
Unemployment Rate (1993)	6.2%	6.5%
Per Capita Personal Income (1991)	$16,594	$12,436
% of Female Head-of-Households with Children under 5 that Live in Poverty (1990)	56.4%	77.6%
Divorce Rate (1992)	6.8*	5.9*
Birth Rate (1992)	17.8*	16.7*

* Per 1,000 population.

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TABLE 13.3: CHILD WELL-BEING INDICATORS & TRENDS
PINAL COUNTY

Indicator	Base Year (1985)	1990	Update Year (1993)	Base Year Rate/100	1990 Rate/100	Update Year Rate/100	Percent Rate Change Since 1990◆
							Decrease / Increase
CHILD POVERTY							
Children Living in Poverty (0-4 yrs.; estimate)	1,987 (1980)	3,750	4,000	25.5 (1980)	38.1	40.3	5.8%
Children living in Poverty (0-17 yrs., estimate)	6,829 (1980)	11,250	12,225	23.3 (1980)	32.9	34.0	3.3%
Children in AFDC Families (0-18 yrs.)	3,465	5,755	7,608	10.5	16.1	20.3	26.1%
Children in Families Receiving Food Stamps (0-18 yrs.)	6,929	9,026	12,605	21.0	25.2	33.7	33.7%
Approved Free/Reduced Lunch Applications (gr. K-12)	10,120 (2/88)	10,348 (2/90)	13,499 (10/93)	47.5 (2/88)	47.4 (2/90)	57.1 (10/93)	20.5%
AHCCCS Enrollment (0-19 yrs.)	9,809 (10/1/88)	12,812 (7/1/91)	15,354 (11/1/93)	26.6 (10/1/88)	33.5 (7/1/91)	38.7 (11/1/93)	15.5%
Homeless Children (0-18 yrs.)	—	102	—	—	0.28	—	#
CHILD HEALTH & SAFETY							
Women receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	710	957	796 (1992)	34.7	44.9	38.8 (1992)	13.6%
Low Birth-weight Births	137	145	119 (1992)	6.7	6.8	5.8 (1992)	14.7%
Newborns in Intensive Care Program	—	72	85	—	3.4	4.1	20.6%
Infant Deaths/Mortality Rate	18	17	17 (1992)	8.8*	8.0*	8.3* (1992)	3.8%
Supplemental Nutrition Programs (WIC & CSFP women, infants and children)	—	—	8,300	—	—	57.2	#
Complete Immunizations among 2-year-olds	—	—	—	—	—	26.4	#
Child Drownings (0-4 yrs.)	2	0	3 (1992)	22.0**	0	30.2** (1992)	100%

Morrison Institute for Public Policy

Indicator	Base Year (1985)	1990	Update Year (1993)	Base Year Rate/100	1990 Rate/100	Update Year Rate/100	Percent Rate Change Since 1990◆ Decrease	Increase
Firearm-related Deaths (0-19 yrs.)	2	1	3 (1992)	5.8**	2.7**	7.7** (1992)		>100%
Homicide Victims (0-18 yrs.)	1	2	1 (1992)	3.0**	5.5**	2.7** (1992)	50.9%	
Reported Cases of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (0-19 yrs.)	111 (1988)	141	206 (1992)	3.0 (1988)	3.8	5.3 (1992)		39.5%
CHILD ABUSE & NEGLECT								
Child Abuse Reports (0-17 yrs.)	912	1,370	1,961	2.9	4.0	5.5		37.5%
Alleged Child Abuse Victims (0-17 yrs.)	—	—	3,788	—	—	10.6	#	
CHILDREN IN SCHOOL (GRADES K-12)								
Average Daily Membership	20,096	21,815	22,888	—	—	—	#	
Students Identified as Limited English Proficient	804	1,608	1,671	3.6	6.5	6.5		0%
Students Receiving Migrant Services	—	—	1,181	—	—	5.2	#	
High School Dropouts (grades 9-12)	—	1,029 (1992)	1,116	—	15.3 (1992)	16.7		9.2%
High School Graduates/Rate (within 4 yrs.)	1,011 (1991)	985 (1992)	1,072	62.0 (1991)	61.0 (1992)	64.0		4.9%
TEENS AT RISK								
Births to Teens (13-18 yrs.)	288	346	342 (1992)	5.8	6.9	6.5 (1992)	5.8%	
Teen Suicides (15-19 yrs.)	0	0	2 (1992)	0	0	22.5** (1992)		100%
Juvenile Arrests (8-17 yrs.)	1,977	1,849	2,479 (1992)	11.6	10.0	12.8 (1992)		28%
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes (8-17 yrs.)	80	65	136 (1992)	0.47	0.35	0.70 (1992)		100%
Juveniles Committed to Secure DYTR Correctional Facilities	—	26	19	—	0.30	0.20	33.3%	

The "base" year is 1985 and the "update" year is 1993 for all indicators unless otherwise noted in column.

— Data not available; # No trend can be shown; * Per 1,000 live births; ** Per 100,000.

◆ Caution should be used in interpreting these percentages since changes in small real numbers result in large rate percent changes; increases/decreases to or from a rate of 0 are listed as 100%.

TABLE 13.4: SELECTED INDICATORS BROKEN DOWN BY RACE/ETHNICITY* PINAL COUNTY

Indicator	White		Hispanic		Native American		African American		Other		TOTAL
Total County Racial/Ethnic Population (0-17 yrs.; 1993)	16,270	45%	14,557	41%	3,725	10%	1,240	4%	125	<1%	35,917
Children in AFDC Families (0-18 yrs.; 9/93)	2,585	34%	2,785	37%	1,581	21%	642	8%	15	<1%	7,608
AHCCCS Enrollment (0-19 yrs.; 11/93)	5,181	34%	6,297	41%	2,662	17%	917	6%	297	2%	15,354
Firearm-related Deaths (0-19 yrs.; 1992)	1	33%	2	67%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3
Juvenile Arrests (8-17 yrs.; 1992)	1,037	42%	1,024	41%	161	6%	253	10%	4	<1%	2,479

* Represents the racial/ethnic distribution of a given indicator. By comparing the indicator percentages to the county's child population (found at top of table), one can get a sense of whether certain groups have disproportionately higher or lower representation. Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

➤ *Although improvements since 1990 occurred, 39% of those giving birth in Pinal County during 1992 received late or no prenatal care.*

TABLE 13.5: BIRTH-RELATED INDICATORS AS PERCENT OF RACIAL/ETHNIC GROUP* PINAL COUNTY

Race/Ethnicity	Year	Late/No Prenatal Care	Low Birth Weight Births	Neonatal Intensive Care Infants**	Births to Teens (13-18 yrs.)
White Births	1990	36%	7%	NA	11%
	1992	28%	6%	4%	14%
Hispanic Births	1990	53%	7%	NA	22%
	1992	45%	6%	5%	19%
Native American Births	1990	50%	5%	NA	17%
	1992	45%	3%	3%	18%
African American Births	1990	51%	16%	NA	21%
	1992	63%	12%	5%	27%
Other	1990	55%	9%	NA	—
	1992	71%	7%	14%	7%
County Total	**1990**	**45%**	**7%**	**3%**	**16%**
	1992	**39%**	**6%**	**4%**	**17%**

* Chart depicts the percentage of all births within each racial/ethnic category for which a given indicator occurred (e.g., of all births to white women, what percent were low birth weight).

NA Data not available.

— No births of that nature.

** Fiscal years 1989/90 and 1992/93.

TABLE 13.6: STATE-REQUIRED STUDENT TESTING RESULTS
PINAL COUNTY

Arizona Student Assessment Program (March 1993 Results)			
	Assessment Component (Total Points Possible)	**County Mean**	**State Mean**
GRADE 3	Reading (20 pts.)	8.6	9.1
	Math (20 pts.)	11.1	11.7
	Writing (8 pts.)	4.5	4.8
GRADE 8	Reading (20 pts.)	10.8	10.9
	Math (16 pts.)	4.2	4.8
	Writing (8 pts.)	5.0	5.1
GRADE 12	Reading (20 pts.)	9.1	9.2
	Math (20 pts.)	4.6	5.6
	Writing (8 pts.)	5.1	5.1

* Above state mean

➤ *Pinal County students performed at or below the state average on all nine ASAP assessments in 1993.*

Norm-referenced Testing (Spring 1990 and Fall 1992)*				
	County 1990	**County 1992**	**State 1990**	**State 1992**
LANGUAGE	47%	59%	36%	39%
MATH	55%	54%	42%	42%
READING	49%	51%	38%	41%

* Percent of all students taking test scoring below the 40th percentile.

TABLE 13.7: HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS
AS PERCENT OF RACIAL/ETHNIC POPULATION*
PINAL COUNTY

	1991/92	1992/93
White	11.2%	14.5%
Hispanic	17.0%	15.7%
Native American	25.2%	28.0%
African American	29.2%	25.8%
Other	19.5%	14.8%**

* Depicts the percentage of dropouts within a given racial/ethnic group (e.g., of all white students in grades 9-12, what percent dropped out that year).

** Involves less than five individuals.

➤ *As part of an overall dropout rate increase, 28.0% of all Native American public high school students in Pinal County dropped out during 1993.*

➤ *During 1993, approximately 56% of Pinal County's indigent three- and four-year-olds were served in comprehensive preschool programs.*

TABLE 13.8:
CHILDREN PROVIDED FEDERAL/STATE-SUPPORTED PRESCHOOL SERVICES
PINAL COUNTY

	1990/91	1993/94	% Change
HEAD START			
Arizona Head Start Grantees	—	550	—
Indian Head Start	—	150	—
Migrant Head Start	—	43	—
Head Start Subtotal	—	**743**	—
ADE ADMINISTERED PRESCHOOL SERVICES			
Special Education	77	228	196%
Migrant Child Education	—	21	—
Chapter 1	71	240	238%
Even Start	0	0	0%
At-Risk Pilot Project	20	115	475%
ADE Subtotal	—	**604**	—
Total Federal/State-supported Preschool Services	—	**1,347**	

— Numbers not available at county level.

➤ During 1993, it is estimated that 1,537 three- and four-year-olds lived in poverty in Pinal County, of which 858 (56%) were served in comprehensive preschool programs (Head Start, At-Risk Pilot Project).

➤ *Although state-approved child care spaces increased by 25% since 1990, total spaces covered only an estimated 32% of the need in Pinal County.*

TABLE 13.9: STATE-APPROVED CHILD CARE SPACES
PINAL COUNTY

	1990	1993	% Change
Spaces in ADE Alternate Approval Homes	24 (9/91)	156	550%
Spaces in DES Certified Family Day Care Homes	272	227	-17%
Spaces in DHS Licensed Child Care Centers	1,380	1,688	22%
Spaces in DHS Certified Day Care Group Homes	10	30	200%
Total	**1,686**	**2,101**	**25%**

➤ In 1993, there were an estimated 6,561 children in Pinal County under age six living in two-parent or single-parent working households, while there were 2,101 state-approved child care spaces in the county (32%).

➤ Federal and state day care subsidies were provided to an average of 725 children per month in Fall 1993, representing 37% of the day care spaces approved by DES and DHS in the county.

TABLE 13.10: ACTIVE DES CHILD SUPPORT CASES*
PINAL COUNTY

	9/92	9/93	% Change
AFDC Cases	5,213	7,472	43%
Non-AFDC Cases	5,581	5,128	-8%
Total	**10,794**	**12,600**	**17%**

* Represents total active DES cases (i.e., those involving the establishment of paternity, the establishment of a child support obligation, or the enforcement of such obligation). These are cases known to DES and do not include cases where DES intervention was not sought.

TABLE 13.11: BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES*
PINAL COUNTY

Placing and/or Funding Agency	Residential Services (1992/93)	Nonresidential Services (1992/93)
Behavioral Health Services, DHS**	41	988
Admin. Office of the Courts	36	72
Dept. of Youth Treatment and Rehabilitation (non-secure)	13	2***

* The numbers in this chart cannot be totaled due to duplication of counts within and across agencies. Data from DES and ADE (as reported for the state) could not be broken down to the county level.

** Preliminary 1992/93 data.

*** DYTR's numbers do not include counseling services, or treatment and diagnostic services provided to adolescents in secure care.

➤ *In summarizing trend data, 23 of Pinal County's indicators revealed increased rates (depicting worsening conditions in most cases) for 17, decreased rates (depicting improvements) for five, and no change for one.*

TABLE 13.12: OUT-OF-HOME CARE PLACEMENTS*
PINAL COUNTY

Placing and/or Funding Agency	1990	1993	% Change '90 to '93
Division of Children and Family Services, DES	—	87 (1/93)	—
Foster Care Review Board, Admin. Office of the Courts (new placements)	40	51	11%
Developmental Disabilities Division, DES**	15 (12/23/91)	8 (12/31/93)	-47%

— No data available.

* The numbers in this chart cannot be totaled due to duplication of counts within and across agencies. Residential behavioral health services (as reported in the table above) are also a form of out-of-home placement in addition to the numbers listed above.

** Foster care placements for abuse, neglect, or abandonment.

CHAPTER 14:
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

Santa Cruz County's child population increased 15% from 1990 to 1993 (5% per year) after a total growth of 37% between 1980 to 1990 (less than 4% per year). In 1993, children represented 35.0% of the county's population.

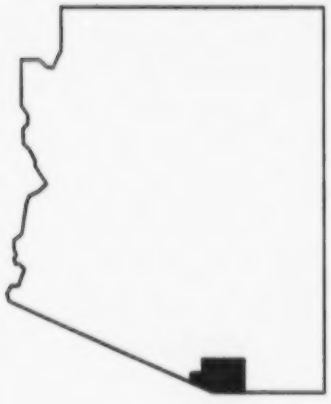
Overall conditions for this growing number of children continue to be of concern, although some improvements have occurred since 1990. Of 23 indicators for which trend data were available, increased rates were visible for 14. (All indicator data are presented in Table 14.3 unless otherwise noted).

Located in the southern part of the state, Santa Cruz County's population in 1993 was estimated to be 33,500 (up 13% from 29,676 in 1990). Nogales, both the county seat and the largest city, serves as a major gateway between the U.S. and Mexico. There is no reservation land in the county, but 53% of the land is owned by the U.S. Forest Service.

TABLE 14.1: CHILD POPULATION (0-17 YEARS)
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

Race/ Ethnicity	1980		1990		Growth '80 → '90	1993 (estimate)		Growth '90 → '93
White	1,200	16%	1,256	12%	5%	1,300	11%	4%
Hispanic	6,157	83%	8,853	87%	44%	10,308	88%	16%
Native American	3	<1%	4	<1%	33%	5	0%	25%
African American	18	<1%	19	<1%	6%	20	<1%	5%
Other	44	1%	73%	1%	66%	82	<1%	12%
Total	**7,422**	**101%***	**10,205**	**101%***	**37%**	**11,715**	**100%**	**15%**

* Does not equal 100% due to rounding.



Note: Important qualifications exist for many indicators presented in this Factbook. Data interpretation and conclusions should occur only after reviewing relevant sources/notes sections.

CHILD POVERTY

Poverty continues to be a significant factor in the decline of children's well-being in Santa Cruz County. Some 23.5% of the county's children lived in poverty in 1980, increasing to 35.0% in 1990, and increasing further to an estimated 36.1% in 1993.

Other indicators of economic distress affecting children in Santa Cruz County also existed: in 1993, 7.9% lived in families receiving AFDC assistance (up from 5.2% in 1990); 23.1% lived in families receiving food stamps (up from 18.3% in 1990); and 59.3% of the county's public school children participated in the federal free and reduced-cost lunch program (up from 58.8% in 1990). Some 30.4% of children 19 years or younger were enrolled in AHCCCS, the state's indigent health care program (up from 26.3% in 1991). Finally, 1990 census data revealed there were two homeless children identified at that time.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

On a positive note, the percent of women giving birth who received late or no prenatal care decreased from 54.1% in 1990 to 49.7% in 1992, the infant mortality rate decreased from 10.2 per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 3.3 in 1992, and the percent of low birthweight births decreased from 7.5% of all births in 1990 to 5.5% in 1992. On the other hand, the percent of all newborns receiving intensive care services increased from 2.4% in 1990 to 3.1% in 1993. Data further revealed that just slightly more than half (52.8%) of the county's two-year-olds were fully immunized.

Supplemental nutrition services through WIC were provided to 1,813 pregnant women, infants, and children from low-income families, representing 61% of those deemed eligible for such services.

Other indicators reveal that there were no child drownings, firearm-related

deaths, or homicides in 1990 or 1992. Reported cases of sexually transmitted diseases among those under age 20 decreased from eight cases in 1990 to three in 1992.

In the area of behavioral health services, Table 14.11 shows that at least seven residential placements occurred and 224 nonresidential services were provided in 1993 (DHS numbers). Children from Santa Cruz County also received these types of services through other agencies, but totals cannot be determined due to duplication within and across agencies.

CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT AND OUT-OF-HOME CARE

Although numbers of reports made to DES of alleged child abuse increased from 209 in 1990 to 232 in 1993, when adjusted for population growth, the rate decreased from 2.1% of all children in 1990 to 2.0% in 1993. Within these reports, 366 alleged child abuse victims were identified in 1993. Active child support cases handled by DES increased by 20%, to 1,528 cases in 1993 (see Table 14.10).

Table 14.12 shows 11 children in Santa Cruz County resided in out-of-home care under the jurisdiction of the DES Division of Children and Family Services during January 1993. Children reviewed for placement within the state's foster care system decreased from 10 in 1990 to four in 1993.

EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION

In 1993, an estimated 2,341 children under age six lived in single or two-parent working households (and therefore required child care), while there were 666 state-approved child care spaces available or 28% of need (see Table 14.9).

During Fall 1993, comprehensive preschool programs targeting indigent children served 160 students in Santa Cruz County (Head Start programs had funded enrollment slots for 140 while an additional 20 were served in Even Start). These children represented 31% of the estimated 510 three- and four-year-olds who lived in poverty in Santa Cruz County and would have been eligible for such services. Preschool special education services were provided to an additional 37.

CHILDREN IN SCHOOL

Santa Cruz County's public schools educated 7,608 students during the 1992/93 academic year (up 12% from 1989/90). Of these students, 69.4% were identified as being limited English proficient (up from 37.8% in 1990).

The number of reported dropouts among the county's high school children increased from 278 (12.2%) in 1992 to 418 (17.2%) in 1993. Ethnic/racial breakdowns reveal Hispanic youth had the highest dropout rate in that 17.4% of all Hispanic public high school students in the county dropped out during 1993 (see Table 14.7). On a positive note, the four-year graduation rate improved from 57.0% in 1992 to 73.0% in 1993.

Arizona Student Assessment Program results show Santa Cruz County students performed at or below the state average on 5 of 9 assessments in March 1993 (see Table 14.6). Norm-referenced tests revealed close to 60% of the students scored below the 40th percentile on test components in 1992.

TEENS AT RISK

Births to teenage girls in Santa Cruz County increased from 3.8% of all such teens in 1990 to 5.6% in 1992. There were no teen suicides in either 1990 or 1992.

In 1992/93, there were 540 referrals to state juvenile courts, representing 381 individual children. The rate of juvenile arrests (not including those occurring on Indian reservations) increased from 3.9% of all children aged 8-17 in 1990 to 5.6% in 1992, as did the number of juvenile arrests for violent crimes (from 15 cases in 1990 to 28 in 1992; note: these data include multiple arrests for some children causing rates to be inflated). Numbers of juveniles committed to DYTR secure correctional facilities also increased, from 15 youth in 1990 to 36 in 1993.

TABLE 14.2: DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS: HOW DOES SANTA CRUZ COUNTY COMPARE?

	Arizona Average	Santa Cruz County Average
Head of Household with Highest Education less than 9th Grade (1990)	9.0%	25.9%
Unemployment Rate (1993)	6.2%	15.5%
Per Capita Personal Income (1991)	$16,594	$11,958
% of Female Head-of-Households with Children under 5 that Live in Poverty (1990)	56.4%	46.2%
Divorce Rate (1992)	6.8*	4.6*
Birth Rate (1992)	17.8*	29.2*

* Per 1,000 population.

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TABLE 14.3: CHILD WELL-BEING INDICATORS & TRENDS
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

Indicator	Base Year (1985)	1990	Update Year (1993)	Base Year Rate/100	1990 Rate/100	Update Year Rate/100	Percent Rate Change Since 1990◆ Decrease / Increase
CHILD POVERTY							
Children Living in Poverty (0-4 yrs.; estimate)	381 (1980)	875	1,175	18.6 (1980)	30.1	32.3	7.3%
Children living in Poverty (0-17 yrs.; estimate)	1,758 (1980)	3,625	4,225	23.5 (1980)	35.0	36.1	3.1%
Children in AFDC Families (0-18 yrs.)	479	559	954	5.3	5.2	7.9	51.9%
Children in Families Receiving Food Stamps (0-18 yrs.)	1,995	1,955	2,786	21.9	18.3	23.1	26.2%
Approved Free/Reduced Lunch Applications (gr. K-12)	3,498 (2/88)	3,752 (2/90)	4,659 (10/93)	62.5 (2/88)	58.8 (2/90)	59.3 (10/93)	1.0%
AHCCCS Enrollment (0-19 yrs.)	2,016 (10/1/88)	3,121 (7/1/91)	3,965 (11/1/93)	19.0 (10/1/88)	26.3 (7/1/91)	30.4 (11/1/93)	15.6%
Homeless Children (0-18 yrs.)	—	2	—	—	0.02	—	#
CHILD HEALTH & SAFETY							
Women receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	236	424	451 (1992)	46.0	54.1	49.7 (1992)	8.1%
Low Birth-weight Births	46	59	50 (1992)	9.0	7.5	5.5 (1992)	26.7%
Newborns in Intensive Care Program	—	19	28	—	2.4	3.1	29.2%
Infant Deaths/Mortality Rate	4	8	3 (1992)	7.6*	10.2*	3.3* (1992)	67.6%
Supplemental Nutrition Programs (WIC & CSFP women, infants and children)	—	—	1,813	—	—	33.6	#
Complete Immunizations among 2-year-olds	—	—	—	—	—	52.8	#
Child Drownings (0-4 yrs.)	0	0	0 (1992)	0	0	0 (1992)	0%

Morrison Institute for Public Policy

Indicator	Base Year (1985)	1990	Update Year (1993)*	Base Year Rate/100	1990 Rate/100	Update Year Rate/100	Percent Rate Change Since 1990◆ Decrease	Increase
Firearm-related Deaths (0-19 yrs.)	0	0	0 (1992)	0	0	0 (1992)		0%
Homicide Victims (0-18 yrs.)	0	0	0 (1992)	0	0	0 (1992)		0%
Reported Cases of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (0-19 yrs.)	12 (1988)	8	3 (1992)	1.1 (1988)	0.7	0.2 (1992)	71.4%	
CHILD ABUSE & NEGLECT								
Child Abuse Reports (0-17 yrs.)	171	209	232	1.9	2.1	2.0	4.8%	
Alleged Child Abuse Victims (0-17 yrs.)	—	—	366	—	—	3.2	#	
CHILDREN IN SCHOOL (GRADES K-12)								
Average Daily Membership	5,707	6,810	7,608	—	—	—	#	
Students Identified as Limited English Proficient	1,561	2,844	5,614	26.4	37.8	69.4		83.6%
Students Receiving Migrant Services	—	—	0	—	—	0	#	
High School Dropouts (grades 9-12)	—	278 (1992)	418	—	12.2 (1992)	17.2		41.0%
High School Graduates/Rate (within 4 yrs.)	390 (1991)	350 (1992)	373	73.0 (1991)	57.0 (1992)	73.0		28.1%
TEENS AT RISK								
Births to Teens (13-18 yrs.)	30	61	98 (1992)	2.1	3.8	5.6 (1992)		47.4%
Teen Suicides (15-19 yrs.)	0	0	0 (1992)	0	0	0 (1992)		0%
Juvenile Arrests (8-17 yrs.)	281	229	343 (1992)	5.9	3.9	5.6 (1992)		43.6%
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes (8-17 yrs.)	6	15	28 (1992)	0.13	0.26	0.46 (1992)		76.9%
Juveniles Committed to Secure DYTR Correctional Facilities	—	15	36	—	0.53	1.1		>100%

* The "base" year is 1985 and the "update" year is 1993 for all indicators unless otherwise noted in column.

— Data not available; # No trend can be shown; * Per 1,000 live births; ** Per 100,000.

◆ Caution should be used in interpreting these percentages since changes in small real numbers result in large rate percent changes; increases/decreases to or from a rate of 0 are listed as 100%.

TABLE 14.4: SELECTED INDICATORS BROKEN DOWN BY RACE/ETHNICITY*
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

Indicator	White		Hispanic		Native American		African American		Other		TOTAL
Total County Racial/Ethnic Population (0-17 yrs.; 1993)	1,300	11%	10,308	88%	5	0%	20	<1%	82	<1%	11,715
Children in AFDC Families (0-18 yrs.; 9/93)	24	2%	930	98%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	954
AHCCCS Enrollment (0-19 yrs.; 11/93)	95	2%	3,856	97%	1	<1%	0	0%	13	<1%	3,965
Firearm-related Deaths (0-19 yrs.; 1992)	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Juvenile Arrests (8-17 yrs.; 1992)	17	5%	326	95%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	343

* Represents the racial/ethnic distribution of a given indicator. By comparing the indicator percentages to the county's child population (found at top of table), one can get a sense of whether certain groups have disproportionately higher or lower representation. Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

➤ *Although improvements since 1990 occurred, 50% of those giving birth in Santa Cruz County during 1992 received late or no prenatal care.*

TABLE 14.5: BIRTH-RELATED INDICATORS AS PERCENT OF RACIAL/ETHNIC GROUP*
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

Race/Ethnicity	Year	Late/No Prenatal Care	Low Birth Weight Births	Neonatal Intensive Care Infants**	Births to Teens (13-18 yrs.)
White Births	1990	37%	5%	NA	4%
	1992	29%	3%	—	5%
Hispanic Births	1990	56%	8%	NA	8%
	1992	52%	6%	3%	11%
Native American Births***	1990	—	—	NA	—
	1992	—	—	100%	—
African American Births***	1990	—	—	NA	—
	1992	67%	—	—	—
Other***	1990	—	—	NA	—
	1992	—	—	—	—
County Total	**1990**	**54%**	**8%**	**2%**	**8%**
	1992	**50%**	**6%**	**3%**	**11%**

* Chart depicts the percentage of all births within each racial/ethnic category for which a given indicator occurred (e.g., of all births to white women, what percent were low birth weight).

NA Data not available.

— No births of that nature.

** Fiscal years 1989/90 and 1992/93.

*** Less than five total births in 1992.

TABLE 14.6: STATE-REQUIRED STUDENT TESTING RESULTS
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

Arizona Student Assessment Program (March 1993 Results)			
	Assessment Component (Total Points Possible)	**County Mean**	**State Mean**
GRADE 3	Reading (20 pts.)	9.5*	9.1
	Math (20 pts.)	11.9*	11.7
	Writing (8 pts.)	4.8	4.8
GRADE 8	Reading (20 pts.)	10.2	10.9
	Math (16 pts.)	3.9	4.8
	Writing (8 pts.)	4.4	5.1
GRADE 12	Reading (20 pts.)	9.3*	9.2
	Math (20 pts.)	4.7	5.6
	Writing (8 pts.)	4.8*	5.1

* Above state mean

➤ *Santa Cruz County students performed at or below the state average on 5 of 9 ASAP assessments in 1993.*

Norm-referenced Testing (Spring 1990 and Fall 1992)*				
	County 1990	**County 1992**	**State 1990**	**State 1992**
LANGUAGE	51%	65%	36%	39%
MATH	60%	57%	42%	42%
READING	57%	56%	38%	41%

* Percent of all students taking test scoring below the 40th percentile.

TABLE 14.7: HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS
AS PERCENT OF RACIAL/ETHNIC POPULATION*
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

	1991/92	1992/93
White	6.3%	14.5%
Hispanic	12.6%	17.4%
Native American	0%	0%
African American	0%	0%
Other	50.0%**	12.5%**

* Depicts the percentage of dropouts within a given racial/ethnic group (e.g., of all white students in grades 9-12, what percent dropped out that year).

** Involves less than five individuals.

➤ *As part of an overall dropout rate increase, 17.4% of all Hispanic public high school students in Santa Cruz County dropped out during 1993.*

TABLE 14.8:
CHILDREN PROVIDED FEDERAL/STATE-SUPPORTED PRESCHOOL SERVICES
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

	1990/91	1993/94	% Change
HEAD START			
Arizona Head Start Grantees	—	140	—
Indian Head Start	—	0	—
Migrant Head Start	—	0	—
Head Start Subtotal	**—**	**140**	**—**
ADE ADMINISTERED PRESCHOOL SERVICES			
Special Education	13	37	185%
Migrant Child Education	0	0	0%
Chapter 1	0	0	0%
Even Start	0	20	—
At-Risk Pilot Project	0	0	0%
ADE Subtotal	**13**	**57**	**338%**
Total Federal/State-supported Preschool Services	**—**	**197**	**—**

— Numbers not available at county level.

➤ During 1993, it is estimated that 510 three- and four-year-olds lived in poverty in Santa Cruz County, of which 160 (31%) were served in comprehensive preschool programs (Head Start, Even Start).

➤ *During 1993, approximately 31% of Santa Cruz County's indigent three- and four-year-olds were served in comprehensive preschool programs.*

TABLE 14.9: STATE-APPROVED CHILD CARE SPACES
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

	1990	1993	% Change
Spaces in ADE Alternate Approval Homes	8 (9/91)	8	0%
Spaces in DES Certified Family Day Care Homes	132	162	23%
Spaces in DHS Licensed Child Care Centers	347	496	43%
Spaces in DHS Certified Day Care Group Homes	0	0	0%
Total	**487**	**666**	**36%**

➤ In 1993, there were an estimated 2,341 children in Santa Cruz County under age six living in two-parent or single-parent working households, while there were 666 state-approved child care spaces in the county (28%).

➤ Federal and state day care subsidies were provided to an average of 167 children per month in Fall 1993, representing 25% of the day care spaces approved by DES and DHS in the county

➤ *Although state-approved child care spaces increased by 36% since 1990, total spaces covered only an estimated 28% of the need in Santa Cruz County.*

TABLE 14.10: ACTIVE DES CHILD SUPPORT CASES*
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

	9/92	9/93	% Change
AFDC Cases	817	1,077	32%
Non-AFDC Cases	458	451	-2%
Total	**1,275**	**1,528**	**20%**

* Represents total active DES cases (i.e., those involving the establishment of paternity, the establishment of a child support obligation, or the enforcement of such obligation). These are cases known to DES and do not include cases where DES intervention was not sought.

TABLE 14.11: BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES*
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

Placing and/or Funding Agency	Residential Services (1992/93)	Nonresidential Services (1992/93)
Behavioral Health Services, DHS**	7	224
Admin. Office of the Courts	5	70
Dept. of Youth Treatment and Rehabilitation (non-secure)	0	0***

* The numbers in this chart cannot be totaled due to duplication of counts within and across agencies. Data from DES and ADE (as reported for the state) could not be broken down to the county level.

** Preliminary 1992/93 data.

*** DYTR's numbers do not include counseling services, or treatment and diagnostic services provided to adolescents in secure care.

➤ *In summarizing trend data, 23 of Santa Cruz County's indicators revealed increased rates (depicting worsening conditions in most cases) for 14, decreased rates (depicting improvements) for five, and no changes for four.*

TABLE 14.12: OUT-OF-HOME CARE PLACEMENTS*
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

Placing and/or Funding Agency	1990	1993	% Change 90 to 93
Division of Children and Family Services, DES	—	11 (1/93)	—
Foster Care Review Board, Admin. Office of the Courts (new placements)	10	4	-60%
Developmental Disabilities Division, DES**	0 (12/23/91)	0 (12/31/93)	0%

— No data available.

* The numbers in this chart cannot be totaled due to duplication of counts within and across agencies. Residential behavioral health services (as reported in the table above) are also a form of out-of-home placement in addition to the numbers listed above.

** Foster care placements for abuse, neglect, or abandonment.

CHAPTER 15: YAVAPAI COUNTY

Located in the west central part of the state, Yavapai County's population in 1993 was estimated to be 119,900 (up 11% from 107,714 in 1990). Prescott is both the county seat and the largest city. Some 38% of the county is owned by the U.S. Forest Service and 27% is state-owned.

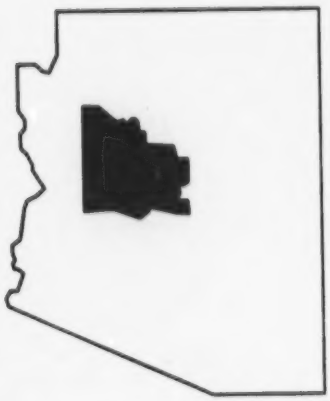
Yavapai County's child population increased 13% from 1990 to 1993 (over 4% per year) after a total growth of 41% between 1980 to 1990. In 1993, children represented 21.9% of the county's population.

Overall conditions for these children continue to be of concern, although some improvements have occurred since 1990. Of 23 indicators for which trend data were available, increased rates (depicting worsening conditions) were visible for 14. (All indicator data are presented in Table 15.3 unless otherwise noted).

TABLE 15.1: CHILD POPULATION (0-17 YEARS) YAVAPAI COUNTY

Race/ Ethnicity	1980		1990		Growth '80 → '90	1993 (estimate)		Growth '90 → '93
White	14,358	87%	19,928	86%	39%	22,455	86%	13%
Hispanic	1,623	10%	2,455	11%	51%	2,865	11%	17%
Native American	351	2%	550	2%	57%	655	3%	19%
African American	47	<1%	86	<1%	83%	105	<1%	22%
Other	120	1%	165	1%	38%	185	<1%	12%
Total	**16,499**	**101%***	**23,184**	**101%***	**41%**	**26,265**	**101%***	**13%**

* Does not equal 100% due to rounding



CHILD POVERTY

Poverty continues to be a significant factor in the decline of children's well-being in Yavapai County. Some 15.4% of the county's children lived in poverty in 1980, increasing to 18.5% in 1990, and increasing further to an estimated 19.3% in 1993. The status of children under age five was even worse, with an estimated 24.5% having lived in poverty in 1993.

Other indicators of economic distress affecting children in Yavapai County also existed: in 1993, 7.4% lived in families receiving AFDC assistance (up from 5.8% in 1990); 18.3% lived in families receiving food stamps (up from 11.9% in 1990); and 36.3% of the county's public school children participated in the federal free and reduced-cost lunch program (up from 31.9% in 1990). Some 21.9% of children 19 years or younger were enrolled in AHCCCS, the state's indigent health care program (up from 19.0% in 1991). Finally, 1990 census data revealed there were 215 homeless children identified at that time.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

On a positive note, the percent of women giving birth who received late or no prenatal care decreased from 34.7% of all births in 1990 to 33.2% in 1992, as did the percent of newborns receiving intensive care services (going from 3.0% in 1990 to 2.4% in 1993). On the other hand, the infant mortality rate increased from 6.6 per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 7.0 in 1992, while the percent of low birth-weight births also increased from 6.8% of all births in 1990 to 7.0% in 1992. Data further revealed that only slightly more than one-third (38.2%) of the county's two-year-olds were fully immunized.

Supplemental nutrition services through WIC and CSFP were provided to 3,000 pregnant women, infants, and children from low-income families, representing 78% of those deemed eligible for such services.

Other indicators reveal that there were no child drownings in 1992 (down from one in 1990). Firearm-related deaths among children decreased from three in

Note: Important qualifications exist for many indicators presented in this Factbook. Data interpretation and conclusions should occur only after reviewing relevant sources/notes sections.

1990 to two in 1992, while homicide victims among this same population remained steady at one each in 1990 and 1992. Reported cases of sexually transmitted diseases among those under age 20 also decreased from 55 cases in 1990 to 47 in 1992.

In the area of behavioral health services, Table 15.11 shows that at least 11 residential placements occurred and 559 nonresidential services were provided in 1993 (DHS numbers). Children from Yavapai County also received these types of services through other agencies, but totals cannot be determined due to duplication within and across agencies.

CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT AND OUT-OF-HOME CARE

Reports made to DES of alleged child abuse climbed from 911 to 1,150. Within these reports, 1,767 alleged child abuse victims were identified in 1993. Active child support cases handled by DES increased by 24% to 6,176 cases in 1993 (see Table 15.10).

Table 15.12 shows 104 children resided in out-of-home care under the jurisdiction of the DES Division of Children and Family Services during January 1993. Children reviewed for placement within the state's foster care system increased from 33 in 1990 to 44 in 1993. Finally, using point-in-time data, five children were placed in out-of-home care by the DES Developmental Disabilities Division in 1993, decreasing from eight in 1991.

EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION

In 1993, an estimated 4,507 children under age six lived in single or two-parent working households (and therefore required child care), while there were 2,267 state-approved child care spaces available or 50% of need (see Table 15.9).

During Fall 1993, Head Start preschool programs targeting indigent children had 197 funded enrollment slots (no similar state-supported program was offered). These children served represented 30% of the estimated 664 three- and four-year-olds who lived in poverty in Yavapai County and would have been eligible for such services. Preschool special education services were provided to an additional 120 children, while Chapter 1 provided services to 12 others.

CHILDREN IN SCHOOL

Yavapai County's public schools educated 17,476 students during the 1992/93 academic year (up 13% from 1989/90). Of these students, 2.3% were identified as being limited English proficient (up from 1.2% in 1990).

The number of reported dropouts among the county's high school children increased from 517 in 1992 to 542 in 1993, although the rate remained steady for both years at 10.0%. Ethnic/racial breakdowns reveal Native American youth had the highest dropout rate in that 19.0% of all Native American public high school students in the county dropped out during 1993 (see Table 15.7). The four-year graduation rate increased from 71.0% in 1992 to 72.0% in 1993.

Arizona Student Assessment Program results show Yavapai County students performed at or below the state average on 2 of 9 assessments in March 1993 (see Table 15.6). Norm-referenced tests revealed that the students in the county were "average" in their performance in that approximately 40% scored below the 40th percentile on the test components in 1992.

TEENS AT RISK

Births to teenage girls in Yavapai County increased from 2.6% of all such teens in 1990 to 3.5% in 1992. No teen suicides occurred in 1992, down from two in 1990.

In 1992/93, there were 1,606 referrals to state juvenile courts, representing 1,139 individual children. The rate of juvenile arrests (not including those occurring on Indian reservations) increased slightly from 9.1% of all children aged 8-17 in 1990 to 9.3% in 1992, as did the numbers of juveniles committed to DYTR secure correctional facilities (from nine youth in 1990 to 12 in 1993) (note: these data include multiple arrests for some children causing rates to be inflated). On the other hand, juvenile arrests for violent crimes decreased from 51 cases in 1990 to 48 in 1992.

TABLE 15.2: DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS: HOW DOES YAVAPAI COUNTY COMPARE?

	Arizona Average	Yavapai County Average
Head of Household with Highest Education less than 9th Grade (1990)	9.0%	7.1%
Unemployment Rate (1993)	6.2%	5.7%
Per Capita Personal Income (1991)	$16,594	$14,321
% of Female Head-of-Households with Children under 5 that Live in Poverty (1990)	56.4%	71.1%
Divorce Rate (1992)	6.8*	6.1*
Birth Rate (1992)	17.8*	11.3*

* Per 1,000 population.

TABLE 15.3: CHILD WELL-BEING INDICATORS & TRENDS
YAVAPAI COUNTY

Indicator	Base Year (1985)	1990	Update Year (1993)	Base Year Rate/100	1990 Rate/100	Update Year Rate/100	Percent Rate Change Since 1990◆ Decrease / Increase
CHILD POVERTY							
Children Living in Poverty (0-4 yrs.; estimate)	666 (1980)	1,400	1,650	15.8 (1980)	23.0	24.5	6.5%
Children living in Poverty (0-17 yrs.; estimate)	2,517 (1980)	4,300	5,075	15.4 (1980)	18.5	19.3	4.3%
Children in AFDC Families (0-18 yrs.)	730	1,407	1,998	3.5	5.8	7.4	27.6%
Children in Families Receiving Food Stamps (0-18 yrs.)	2,084	2,919	4,959	9.9	11.9	18.3	53.8%
Approved Free/Reduced Lunch Applications (gr. K-12)	2,880 (2/88)	3,882 (2/90)	5,799 (10/93)	25.7 (2/88)	31.9 (2/90)	36.3 (10/93)	13.8%
AHCCCS Enrollment (0-19 yrs.)	3,118 (10/1/88)	5,123 (7/1/91)	6,431 (11/1/93)	12.6 (10/1/88)	19.0 (7/1/91)	21.9 (11/1/93)	15.3%
Homeless Children (0-18 yrs.)	—	215	—	—	0.88	—	#
CHILD HEALTH & SAFETY							
Women receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	334	423	429 (1992)	30.7	34.7	33.2 (1992)	4.3%
Low Birth-weight Births	69	83	91 (1992)	6.3	6.8	7.0 (1992)	2.9%
Newborns in Intensive Care Program	—	37	31	—	3.0	2.4	20.0%
Infant Deaths/Mortality Rate	9	8	9 (1992)	8.3*	6.6*	7.0* (1992)	6.1%
Supplemental Nutrition Programs (WIC & CSFP women, infants and children)	—	—	3,000	—	—	30.5	#
Complete Immunizations among 2-year-olds	—	—	—	—	—	38.2	#
Child Drownings (0-4 yrs.)	0	1	0 (1992)	0	16.3**	0 (1992)	100%

Morrison Institute for Public Policy

Indicator	Base Year (1985)	1990	Update Year (1993)	Base Year Rate/100	1990 Rate/100	Update Year Rate/100	Percent Rate Change Since 1990◆ Decrease	Increase
Firearm-related Deaths (0-19 yrs.)	3	3	2 (1992)	13.5**	11.5**	7.1** (1992)	38.3%	
Homicide Victims (0-18 yrs.)	2	1	1 (1992)	9.5**	4.0**	3.8** (1992)	5.0%	
Reported Cases of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (0-19 yrs.)	49 (1988)	55	47 (1992)	2.0 (1988)	2.1	1.7 (1992)	19.0%	
CHILD ABUSE & NEGLECT								
Child Abuse Reports (0-17 yrs.)	842	911	1,150	4.2	4.0	4.5		12.5%
Alleged Child Abuse Victims (0-17 yrs.)	—	—	1,767	—	—	6.9	#	
CHILDREN IN SCHOOL (GRADES K-12)								
Average Daily Membership	12,681	15,500	17,476	—	—	—	#	
Students Identified as Limited English Proficient	51	210	437	0.4	1.2	2.3		91.7%
Students Receiving Migrant Services	—	—	0	—	—	0	#	
High School Dropouts (grades 9-12)	—	517 (1992)	542	—	10.0 (1992)	10.0		0%
High School Graduates/Rate (within 4 yrs.)	828 (1991)	791 (1992)	864	72.0 (1991)	71.0 (1992)	72.0		1.4%
TEENS AT RISK								
Births to Teens (13-18 yrs.)	91	92	135 (1992)	2.8	2.6	3.5 (1992)		34.6%
Teen Suicides (15-19 yrs.)	1	2	0 (1992)	17.9**	31.1**	0 (1992)	100%	
Juvenile Arrests (8-17 yrs.)	1,156	1,197	1,338 (1992)	10.4	9.1	9.3 (1992)		2.2%
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes (8-17 yrs.)	30	51	48 (1992)	0.27	0.39	0.33 (1992)	15.4%	
Juveniles Committed to Secure DYTR Correctional Facilities	—	9	12	—	0.14	0.16		14.3%

The "base" year is 1985 and the "update" year is 1993 for all indicators unless otherwise noted in column.

— Data not available; # No trend can be shown; * Per 1,000 live births; ** Per 100,000.

◆ Caution should be used in interpreting these percentages since changes in small real numbers result in large rate percent changes; increases/decreases to or from a rate of 0 are listed as 100%.

TABLE 15.4: SELECTED INDICATORS BROKEN DOWN BY RACE/ETHNICITY*
YAVAPAI COUNTY

Indicator	White		Hispanic		Native American		African American		Other		TOTAL
Total County Racial/Ethnic Population (0-17 yrs.; 1993)	22,455	86%	2,865	11%	655	3%	105	<1%	185	<1%	26,265
Children in AFDC Families (0-18 yrs.; 9/93)	1,623	81%	248	12%	104	5%	19	1%	4	<1%	1,998
AHCCCS Enrollment (0-19 yrs.; 11/93)	5,378	84%	675	11%	275	4%	33	<1%	70	1%	6,431
Firearm-related Deaths (0-19 yrs.; 1992)	1	50%	1	50%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2
Juvenile Arrests (8-17 yrs.; 1992)	1,187	89%	90	7%	41	3%	18	1%	2	<1%	1,338

* Represents the racial/ethnic distribution of a given indicator. By comparing the indicator percentages to the county's child population (found at top of table), one can get a sense of whether certain groups have disproportionately higher or lower representation. Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

➤ *Although improvements since 1990 occurred, 33% of those giving birth in Yavapai County during 1992 received late or no prenatal care.*

TABLE 15.5: BIRTH-RELATED INDICATORS AS PERCENT OF RACIAL/ETHNIC GROUP*
YAVAPAI COUNTY

Race/Ethnicity	Year	Late/No Prenatal Care	Low Birth Weight Births	Neonatal Intensive Care Infants**	Births to Teens (13-18 yrs.)
White Births	1990	32%	6%	NA	7%
	1992	31%	7%	2%	9%
Hispanic Births	1990	48%	9%	NA	11%
	1992	46%	6%	3%	20%
Native American Births	1990	61%	10%	NA	7%
	1992	46%	—	—	8%
African American Births***	1990	67%	—	NA	—
	1992	—	50%	—	50%
Other	1990	33%	—	NA	—
	1992	50%	—	—	—
County Total	**1990**	**35%**	**7%**	**3%**	**8%**
	1992	**33%**	**7%**	**2%**	**10%**

* Chart depicts the percentage of all births within each racial/ethnic category for which a given indicator occurred (e.g., of all births to white women, what percent were low birth weight).

NA Data not available.

— No births of that nature.

** Fiscal years 1989/90 and 1992/93.

*** Less than five total births in 1992.

TABLE 15.6: STATE-REQUIRED STUDENT TESTING RESULTS
YAVAPAI COUNTY

Arizona Student Assessment Program (March 1993 Results)			
	Assessment Component (Total Points Possible)	**County Mean**	**State Mean**
GRADE 3	Reading (20 pts.)	9.1	9.1
	Math (20 pts.)	12.3*	11.7
	Writing (8 pts.)	4.9*	4.8
GRADE 8	Reading (20 pts.)	10.9	10.9
	Math (16 pts.)	4.9*	4.8
	Writing (8 pts.)	5.3*	5.1
GRADE 12	Reading (20 pts.)	9.8*	9.2
	Math (20 pts.)	6.5*	5.6
	Writing (8 pts.)	5.3*	5.1

* Above state mean

➤ *Yavapai County students performed at or below the state average on only 2 of 9 ASAP assessments in 1993.*

Norm-referenced Testing (Spring 1990 and Fall 1992)*				
	County 1990	**County 1992**	**State 1990**	**State 1992**
LANGUAGE	36%	50%	36%	39%
MATH	40%	38%	42%	42%
READING	31%	34%	38%	41%

* Percent of all students taking test scoring below the 40th percentile.

TABLE 15.7: HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS
AS PERCENT OF RACIAL/ETHNIC POPULATION*
YAVAPAI COUNTY

	1991/92	1992/93
White	9.8%	9.7%
Hispanic	13.1%	10.2%
Native American	11.0%	19.0%
African American	13.3%**	15.0%**
Other	14.3%**	2.9%**

* Depicts the percentage of dropouts within a given racial/ethnic group (e.g., of all white students in grades 9-12, what percent dropped out that year).

** Involves less than five individuals.

➤ *Although the overall dropout rate remained steady, 19.0% of all Native American public high school students in Yavapai County dropped out during 1993.*

➤ *During 1993, approximately 30% of Yavapai County's indigent three- and four-year-olds were served in comprehensive preschool programs.*

TABLE 15.8:
CHILDREN PROVIDED FEDERAL/STATE-SUPPORTED PRESCHOOL SERVICES
YAVAPAI COUNTY

	1990/91	1993/94	% Change
HEAD START			
Arizona Head Start Grantees	—	197	—
Indian Head Start	—	0	—
Migrant Head Start	—	0	—
Head Start Subtotal	**—**	**197**	**—**
ADE ADMINISTERED PRESCHOOL SERVICES			
Special Education	100	120	20%
Migrant Child Education	0	0	0%
Chapter 1	0	12	—
Even Start	0	0	0%
At-Risk Pilot Project	15	0	-100%
ADE Subtotal	**115**	**132**	**15%**
Total Federal/State-supported Preschool Services	**—**	**329**	

— Numbers not available at county level.

➤ During 1993, it is estimated that 664 three- and four-year-olds lived in poverty in Yavapai County, of which 197 children (30%) were served in comprehensive preschool programs (Head Start, At-Risk Pilot Project).

➤ *Although state-approved child care spaces increased by 14% since 1990, total spaces covered only an estimated 50% of the need in Yavapai County.*

TABLE 15.9: STATE-APPROVED CHILD CARE SPACES
YAVAPAI COUNTY

	1990	1993	% Change
Spaces in ADE Alternate Approval Homes	104 (9/91)	192	85%
Spaces in DES Certified Family Day Care Homes	92	16	-83%
Spaces in DHS Licensed Child Care Centers	1,794	2,039	14%
Spaces in DHS Certified Day Care Group Homes	0	20	—
Total	**1,990**	**2,267**	**14%**

➤ In 1993, there were an estimated 4,507 children in Yavapai County under age six living in two-parent or single-parent working households, while there were 2,267 state-approved child care spaces in the county (50%).

➤ Federal and state day care subsidies were provided to an average of 529 children per month in Fall 1993, representing 25% of the day care spaces approved by DES and DHS in the county.

TABLE 15.10: ACTIVE DES CHILD SUPPORT CASES*
YAVAPAI COUNTY

	9/92	9/93	% Change
AFDC Cases	2,269	3,199	41%
Non-AFDC Cases	2,722	2,977	9%
Total	**4,991**	**6,176**	**24%**

* Represents total active DES cases (i.e., those involving the establishment of paternity, the establishment of a child support obligation, or the enforcement of such obligation). These are cases known to DES and do not include cases where DES intervention was not sought.

TABLE 15.11: BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES*
YAVAPAI COUNTY

Placing and/or Funding Agency	Residential Services (1992/93)	Nonresidential Services (1992/93)
Behavioral Health Services, DHS**	11	559
Admin. Office of the Courts	20	466
Dept. of Youth Treatment and Rehabilitation (non-secure)	10	0***

* The numbers in this chart cannot be totaled due to duplication of counts within and across agencies. Data from DES and ADE (as reported for the state) could not be broken down to the county level.

** Preliminary 1992/93 data.

*** DYTR's numbers do not include counseling services, or treatment and diagnostic services provided to adolescents in secure care.

➤ *In summarizing trend data, 23 of Yavapai County's indicators revealed increased rates (depicting worsening conditions in most cases) for 14, decreased rates (depicting improvements) for eight, and no change for one.*

TABLE 15.12: OUT-OF-HOME CARE PLACEMENTS*
YAVAPAI COUNTY

Placing and/or Funding Agency	1990	1993	% Change '90 to '93
Division of Children and Family Services, DES	—	104 (1/93)	—
Foster Care Review Board, Admin. Office of the Courts (new placements)	33	44	33%
Developmental Disabilities Division, DES**	8 (12/23/91)	5 (12/31/93)	38%

— No data available.

* The numbers in this chart cannot be totaled due to duplication of counts within and across agencies. Residential behavioral health services (as reported in the table above) are also a form of out-of-home placement in addition to the numbers listed above.

** Foster care placements for abuse, neglect, or abandonment.

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CHAPTER 16: YUMA COUNTY

Located in the southwestern part of the state, Yuma County's population in 1993 was estimated to be 116,500 (up 9% from 106,895 in 1990). The city of Yuma is both the county seat and the largest city. Public lands comprise 68% of the county area.

Yuma County's child population increased 10% from 1990 to 1993 (over 3% per year) after a total growth of 10% between 1980 to 1990. In 1993, children represented 29.9% of the county's population.

Overall conditions for this growing number of children continue to be of concern, although some improvements have occurred since 1990. Of 23 indicators for which trend data were available, increased rates were visible for 19. (All indicator data are presented in Table 16.3 unless otherwise noted).

TABLE 16.1: CHILD POPULATION (0-17 YEARS) YUMA COUNTY

Race/ Ethnicity	1980		1990		Growth 80 → 90	1993 (estimate)		Growth 90 → 93
White	14,385	50%	12,279	39%	15%	12,181	35%	<1%
Hispanic	12,101	42%	17,667	56%	46%	20,800	60%	18%
Native American	1,109	4%	409	1%	63%	450	1%	10%
African American	691	2%	843	3%	22%	935	3%	11%
Other	434	2%	411	1%	5%	420	1%	2%
Total	**28,720**	**100%**	**31,609**	**100%**	**10%**	**34,786**	**100%**	**10%**

* Does not equal 100% due to rounding

CHILD POVERTY

Poverty continues to be a significant factor in the decline of children's well-being in Yuma County. Some 21.3% of the county's children lived in poverty in 1980, increasing to 28.7% in 1990, and increasing further to an estimated 29.9% in 1993.

Other indicators of economic distress affecting children in Yuma County also existed: in 1993, 11.7% lived in families receiving AFDC assistance (up from 7.0% in 1990); 30.7% lived in families receiving food stamps (up from 18.8% in 1990); and 58.4% of the county's public school children participated in the federal free and reduced-cost lunch program (up from 57.4% in 1990). Some 35.9% of children 19 years or younger were enrolled in AHCCCS, the state's indigent health care program (up from 26.4% in 1991). Finally, 1990 census data revealed there were 153 homeless children identified at that time.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

On a positive note, the percent of women giving birth who received late or no prenatal care decreased from 58.8% in 1990 to 46.4% in 1992, the infant mortality rate decreased from 6.9 per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 5.0 in 1992, and the percent of low birth-weight births decreased from 5.0% in 1990 to 4.5% in 1992. On the other hand, the percent of newborns receiving intensive care services increased from 4.2% in 1990 to 5.3% in 1993. Data further revealed that less than half (41.8%) of the county's two-year-olds were fully immunized.

Supplemental nutrition services through WIC were provided to 5,210 pregnant women, infants, and children from low-income families, representing only 65% of those deemed eligible for such services.

Other indicators reveal that there was one child drowning in 1992. Firearm-related deaths among children increased from none in 1990 to one in 1992, while homicide victims among

Note: Important qualifications exist for many indicators presented in this Factbook. Data interpretation and conclusions should occur only after reviewing relevant sources notes sections.

this same population also increased from none in 1990 to one in 1992. Reported cases of sexually transmitted diseases among those under age 20 increased from 58 cases in 1990 to 89 in 1992.

In the area of behavioral health services, Table 16.11 shows that at least 26 residential placements occurred and 395 nonresidential services were provided in 1993 (DHS numbers). Children from Yuma County also received these types of services through other agencies, but totals cannot be determined due to duplication within and across agencies.

CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT AND OUT-OF-HOME CARE

Reports made to DES of alleged child abuse climbed from 1,086 to 1,579. Within these reports, 2,478 alleged child abuse victims were identified in 1993. Active child support cases handled by DES increased by 20%, to 9,449 cases in 1993 (see Table 16.10).

Table 16.12 shows 83 children in Yuma County resided in out-of-home care under the jurisdiction of the DES Division of Children and Family Services during January 1993. Children reviewed for placement within the state's foster care system decreased from 57 in 1990 to 44 in 1993. Finally, using point-in-time data, five children were placed in out-of-home care by the DES Developmental Disabilities Division in 1993, decreasing from seven in 1991.

EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION

In 1993, an estimated 6,981 children under age six lived in single or two-parent working households (and therefore required child care), while there were 2,205 state-approved child care spaces available or 32% of need (see Table 16.9).

During Fall 1993, comprehensive preschool programs targeting indigent children served 757 children (Head Start had 675 funded enrollment slots while the state-supported At-Risk Pilot served 50 and Even Start served 32). These children represented 65% of the estimated 1,161 three- and four-year-olds who lived in poverty in Yuma County and would have been eligible for such services. Preschool special education services were provided to an additional 118 children, while Migrant Child Education provided services to 138 others.

CHILDREN IN SCHOOL

Yuma County's public schools educated 24,162 students during the 1992/93 academic year (up 15% from 1989/90). Of these students, 29.0% were identified as being limited English proficient (up from 22.5% in 1990). Migrant services were provided to 6,762 students, representing 85% of the 7,969 eligible for such service.

The number of reported dropouts among the county's high school children decreased from 1,045 in 1992 (13.2%) to 843 (10.6%) in 1993. Ethnic/racial breakdowns reveal Native American youth had the highest dropout rate in that 12.4% of all Native American public high school students in the county dropped out during 1993 (see Table 16.7). The four-year graduation rate also improved, going from 60.0% in 1992 to 64.0% in 1993.

Arizona Student Assessment Program results show Yuma County students performed below the state average on 8 of 9 assessments in March 1993 (see Table 16.6). Norm-referenced tests revealed that well over half of the students scored below the 40th percentile on the test components in 1992.

TEENS AT RISK

Births to teenage girls in Yuma County increased from 4.4% of all such teens in 1990 to 5.4% in 1992. Two teen suicides occurred in 1992, up from none in 1990.

In 1992/93, there were 3,597 referrals to state juvenile courts, representing 1,585 individual children. The rate of juvenile arrests (not including those occurring on Indian reservations) increased from 9.8% of all children aged 8-17 in 1990 to 12.4% in 1992 (note: these data include multiple arrests for some children causing rates to be inflated). Juvenile arrests for violent crimes also increased from 31 cases in 1990 to 47 in 1992, as did the numbers of juveniles committed to DYTR secure correctional facilities (from 16 youth in 1990 to 24 in 1993).

TABLE 16.2: DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS: HOW DOES YUMA COUNTY COMPARE?

	Arizona Average	Yuma County Average
Head of Household with Highest Education less than 9th Grade (1990)	9.0%	20.9%
Unemployment Rate (1993)	6.2%	23.5%
Per Capita Personal Income (1991)	$16,594	$12,504
% of Female Head-of-Households with Children under 5 that Live in Poverty (1990)	56.4%	69.7%
Divorce Rate (1992)	6.8*	9.0*
Birth Rate (1992)	17.8*	24.7*

* Per 1,000 population.

TABLE 16.3: CHILD WELL-BEING INDICATORS & TRENDS
YUMA COUNTY

Indicator	Base Year (1985)	1990	Update Year (1993)	Base Year Rate/100	1990 Rate/100	Update Year Rate/100	Percent Rate Change Since 1990◆
							Decrease / Increase
CHILD POVERTY							
Children Living in Poverty (0-4 yrs.; estimate)	1,635 (1980)	2,475	3,100	20.4 (1980)	26.5	28.7	8.3%
Children living in Poverty (0-17 yrs.; estimate)	5,992 (1980)	9,125	10,400	21.3 (1980)	28.7	29.9	4.2%
Children in AFDC Families (0-18 yrs.)	1,210	2,339	4,269	4.2	7.0	11.7	67.1%
Children in Families Receiving Food Stamps (0-18 yrs.)	3,808	6,236	11,045	13.3	18.8	30.7	63.3%
Approved Free/Reduced Lunch Applications (gr. K-12)	9,211 (2/88)	11,119 (2/90)	14,574 (10/93)	51.2 (2/88)	57.4 (2/90)	58.4 (10/93)	1.7%
AHCCCS Enrollment (0-19 yrs.)	5,237 (10/1/88)	9,500 (7/1/91)	13,819 (11/1/93)	15.7 (10/1/88)	26.4 (7/1/91)	35.9 (11/1/93)	36.0%
Homeless Children (0-18 yrs.)	—	153	—	—	0.46	—	#
CHILD HEALTH & SAFETY							
Women receiving Late or No Prenatal Care	947	1,439	1,295 (1992)	48.3	58.8	46.4 (1992)	21.1%
Low Birth-weight Births	93	123	126 (1992)	4.7	5.0	4.5 (1992)	10.0%
Newborns in Intensive Care Program	—	102	148	—	4.2	5.3	26.2%
Infant Deaths/Mortality Rate	19	17	14 (1992)	9.7*	6.9*	5.0* (1992)	27.5%
Supplemental Nutrition Programs (WIC & CSFP women, infants and children)	—	—	5,210	—	—	32.2	#
Complete Immunizations among 2-year-olds	—	—	—	—	—	41.8	#
Child Drownings (0-4 yrs.)	3	0	1 (1992)	37.0**	0	9.7** (1992)	100%

Indicator	Base Year (1985)	1990	Update Year (1993)	Base Year Rate/100	1990 Rate/100	Update Year Rate/100	Percent Rate Change Since 1990◆
							Decrease / Increase
Firearm-related Deaths (0-19 yrs.)	1	0	2 (1992)	3.3**	0	5.4** (1992)	100%
Homicide Victims (0-18 yrs.)	2	0	1 (1992)	7.0**	0	2.8** (1992)	100%
Reported Cases of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (0-19 yrs.)	46 (1988)	58	89 (1992)	1.4 (1988)	1.6	2.4 (1992)	50.0%
CHILD ABUSE & NEGLECT							
Child Abuse Reports (0-17 yrs.)	1,245	1,086	1,579	4.6	3.5	4.6	31.4%
Alleged Child Abuse Victims (0-17 yrs.)	—	—	2,478	—	—	7.2	#
CHILDREN IN SCHOOL (GRADES K-12)							
Average Daily Membership	16,793	21,070	24,162	—	—	—	#
Students Identified as Limited English Proficient	2,434	5,564	7,884	12.6	22.5	29.0	28.9%
Students Receiving Migrant Services	—	—	6,762	—	—	28.0	#
High School Dropouts (grades 9-12)	—	1,045 (1992)	843	—	13.2 (1992)	10.6	19.7%
High School Graduates/Rate (within 4 yrs.)	1,141 (1991)	1,164 (1992)	1,247	51.0 (1991)	60.0 (1992)	64.0	6.7%
TEENS AT RISK							
Births to Teens (13-18 yrs.)	160	208	268 (1992)	3.9	4.4	5.4 (1992)	22.7%
Teen Suicides (15-19 yrs.)	0	0	2 (1992)	0	0	23.7** (1992)	100%
Juvenile Arrests (8-17 yrs.)	1,543	1,671	2,227 (1992)	10.6	9.8	12.4 (1992)	26.5%
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes (8-17 yrs.)	30	31	47 (1992)	0.21	0.18	0.26 (1992)	44.4%
Juveniles Committed to Secure DYTR Correctional Facilities	—	16	24	—	0.19	0.27	42.1%

The "base" year is 1985 and the "update" year is 1993 for all indicators unless otherwise noted in column.

— Data not available. # No trend can be shown; * Per 1,000 live births ** Per 100,000.

◆ Caution should be used in interpreting these percentages since changes in small real numbers result in large rate percent changes; increases/decreases to or from a rate of 0 are listed as 100%.

**TABLE 16.4: SELECTED INDICATORS BROKEN DOWN BY RACE/ETHNICITY*
YUMA COUNTY**

Indicator	White		Hispanic		Native American		African American		Other		TOTAL
Total County Racial/Ethnic Population (0-17 yrs.; 1993)	12,181	35%	20,800	60%	450	1%	935	3%	420	1%	34,786
Children in AFDC Families (0-18 yrs.; 9/93)	924	22%	3,043	71%	108	3%	182	4%	12	<1%	4,269
AHCCCS Enrollment (0-19 yrs.; 11/93)	2,250	16%	10,885	79%	225	2%	350	3%	109	<1%	13,819
Firearm-related Deaths (0-19 yrs.; 1992)	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2
Juvenile Arrests (8-17 yrs.; 1992)	833	37%	1,209	54%	68	3%	116	5%	1	<1%	2,227

* Represents the racial/ethnic distribution of a given indicator. By comparing the indicator percentages to the county's child population (found at top of table), one can get a sense of whether certain groups have disproportionately higher or lower representation. Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

➤ *Although improvements since 1990 occurred, 46% of those giving birth in Yuma County during 1992 received late or no prenatal care.*

**TABLE 16.5: BIRTH-RELATED INDICATORS AS PERCENT OF RACIAL/ETHNIC GROUP*
YUMA COUNTY**

Race/Ethnicity	Year	Late/No Prenatal Care	Low Birth Weight Births	Neonatal Intensive Care Infants**	Births to Teens (13-18 yrs.)
White Births	1990	39%	5%	NA	7%
	1992	24%	4%	5%	7%
Hispanic Births	1990	71%	5%	NA	10%
	1992	57%	5%	6%	11%
Native American Births	1990	66%	6%	NA	6%
	1992	56%	—	—	24%
African American Births	1990	41%	9%	NA	4%
	1992	33%	9%	—	4%
Other	1990	52%	—	NA	—
	1992	18%	6%	—	—
County Total	**1990**	**59%**	**5%**	**4%**	**6%**
	1992	**46%**	**5%**	**5%**	**10%**

* Chart depicts the percentage of all births within each racial/ethnic category for which a given indicator occurred (e.g., of all births to white women, what percent were low birth weight).

NA Data not available

— No births of that nature

** Fiscal years 1989/90 and 1992/93

TABLE 16.6: STATE-REQUIRED STUDENT TESTING RESULTS
YUMA COUNTY

Arizona Student Assessment Program (March 1993 Results)			
	Assessment Component (Total Points Possible)	**County Mean**	**State Mean**
GRADE 3	Reading (20 pts.)	8.7	9.1
	Math (20 pts.)	11.8*	11.7
	Writing (8 pts.)	4.5	4.8
GRADE 8	Reading (20 pts.)	10.5	10.9
	Math (16 pts.)	4.4	4.8
	Writing (8 pts.)	4.8	5.1
GRADE 12	Reading (20 pts.)	8.8	9.2
	Math (20 pts.)	4.8	5.6
	Writing (8 pts.)	4.9	5.1

* Above state mean

Norm-referenced Testing (Spring 1990 and Fall 1992)*				
	County 1990	**County 1992**	**State 1990**	**State 1992**
LANGUAGE	52%	53%	36%	39%
MATH	59%	56%	42%	42%
READING	56%	56%	38%	41%

* Percent of all students taking test scoring below the 40th percentile.

➤ *Yuma County students performed below the state average on 8 of 9 ASAP assessments in 1993.*

TABLE 16.7: HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS* AS PERCENT OF RACIAL/ETHNIC POPULATION
YUMA COUNTY

	1991/92	1992/93
White	12.3%	8.5%
Hispanic	12.8%	11.8%
Native American	27.4%	12.4%
African American	22.9%	11.2%
Other	18.8%	1.4%**

* Depicts the percentage of dropouts within a given racial/ethnic group (e.g., of all white students in grades 9-12, what percent dropped out that year).

** Involves less than five individuals.

➤ *Although the overall dropout rate improved, 12.4% of all Native American public high school students in Yuma County dropped out during 1993.*

➤ During 1993, approximately 65% of Yuma County's indigent three- and four-year-olds were served in comprehensive preschool programs.

TABLE 16.8:
CHILDREN PROVIDED FEDERAL/STATE-SUPPORTED PRESCHOOL SERVICES
YUMA COUNTY

	1990/91	1993/94	% Change
HEAD START			
Arizona Head Start Grantees	—	490	—
Indian Head Start	—	20	—
Migrant Head Start	—	165	—
Head Start Subtotal	**—**	**675**	**—**
ADE ADMINISTERED PRESCHOOL SERVICES			
Special Education	89	118	33%
Migrant Child Education	0	138	—
Chapter 1	0	0	0%
Even Start	0	32	—
At-Risk Pilot Project	0	50	—
ADE Subtotal	**89**	**338**	**280%**
Total Federal/State-supported Preschool Services	—	**1,013**	

— Numbers not available at county level.

➤ During 1993, it is estimated that 1,161 three- and four-year-olds lived in poverty in Yuma County, of which 757 children (65%) were served in comprehensive preschool programs (Head Start, Even Start, At-Risk Pilot Project).

➤ Although state-approved child care spaces increased by 7% since 1990, total spaces covered only an estimated 32% of the need in Yuma County.

TABLE 16.9: STATE-APPROVED CHILD CARE SPACES
YUMA COUNTY

	1990	1993	% Change
Spaces in ADE Alternate Approval Homes	52 (9/91)	92	77%
Spaces in DES Certified Family Day Care Homes	508	379	-25%
Spaces in DHS Licensed Child Care Centers	1,505	1,714	14%
Spaces in DHS Certified Day Care Group Homes	0	20	—
Total	**2,065**	**2,205**	**7%**

➤ In 1993, there were an estimated 6,981 children in Yuma County under age six living in two-parent or single-parent working households, while there were 2,205 state-approved child care spaces in the county (32%).

➤ Federal and state day care subsidies were provided to an average of 1,113 children per month in Fall 1993, representing 53% of the day care spaces approved by DES and DHS in the county.

TABLE 16.10: ACTIVE DES CHILD SUPPORT CASES*
YUMA COUNTY

	9/92	9/93	% Change
AFDC Cases	4,126	5,730	39%
Non-AFDC Cases	3,766	3,719	-1%
Total	**7,892**	**9,449**	**20%**

* Represents total active DES cases (i.e., those involving the establishment of paternity, the establishment of a child support obligation, or the enforcement of such obligation). These are cases known to DES and do not include cases where DES intervention was not sought.

TABLE 16.11: BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES*
YUMA COUNTY

Placing and/or Funding Agency	Residential Services (1992/93)	Nonresidential Services (1992/93)
Behavioral Health Services, DHS**	26	395
Admin. Office of the Courts	10	1,096
Dept. of Youth Treatment and Rehabilitation (non-secure)	10	0***

* The numbers in this chart cannot be totaled due to duplication of counts within and across agencies. Data from DES and ADE (as reported for the state) could not be broken down to the county level.

** Preliminary 1992/93 data.

*** DYTR's numbers do not include counseling services, or treatment and diagnostic services provided to adolescents in secure care.

➤ *In summarizing trend data, 23 of Yuma County's indicators revealed increased rates (depicting worsening conditions in most cases) for 19, and decreased rates (depicting improvements) for four.*

TABLE 16.12: OUT-OF-HOME CARE PLACEMENTS*
YUMA COUNTY

Placing and/or Funding Agency	1990	1993	% Change 90 to '93
Division of Children and Family Services, DES	—	83 (1/93)	—
Foster Care Review Board, Admin. Office of the Courts (new placements)	57	44	-23%
Developmental Disabilities Division, DES**	7 (12/23/91)	5 (12/31/93)	-29%

— No data available.

* The numbers in this chart cannot be totaled due to duplication of counts within and across agencies. Residential behavioral health services (as reported in the table above) are also a form of out-of-home placement in addition to the numbers listed above.

** Foster care placements for abuse, neglect, or abandonment.

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AFDC: Aid to Families with Dependent Children is a means-tested program that provides assistance to low-income families. Services are funded by the Administration for Children and Families within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and administered in Arizona by DES.

ADE: Arizona Department of Education

AHCCCS (Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System): Arizona's Medicaid program, developed as an alternative to the traditional fee-for-service Medicaid program, provides health care for low-income residents of the state on a prepaid capitated basis.

Active Child Support Enforcement Cases: Cases in which any of three objectives are being pursued by the DES Child Support Enforcement Program: 1) the establishment of paternity; 2) the establishment of a child support obligation; or 3) the enforcement of a child support obligation.

Arizona Student Assessment Program (ASAP): Established by law in 1990, ASAP is a multi-faceted program including: the setting of high academic standards (i.e., Essential Skills) for all students; the use of performance-based assessments to test student mastery of these skills in grades 3, 8, and 12; the use of norm-referenced tests in grades 4, 7, and 10; a comprehensive reporting system (i.e., report cards); graduation-rate tracking system; and a post-secondary tracking system.

ASAP Assessment Results: Refers specifically to the information collected from the annual Spring assessment of Essential Skills in reading, mathematics, and writing in grades 3, 8, and 12.

Norm-referenced Test Results: Refers specifically to information collected from the annual nationally-normed Fall assessment of basic skills in reading, mathematics, and writing in grades 4, 7, and 10.

At-Risk Pilot Project: Initiated by the legislature in 1988 and overseen by ADE, this project funds 55 pilot district and school-based programs for students at risk of academic failure.

Average Daily Membership: Represents the number of full-time equivalent preK-12 students in attendance within Arizona's public schools (i.e., "attending" ADM).

Child Abuse/Neglect: Reports of child abuse/neglect are handled by Child Protective Services, within the Administration for Children, Youth and Families, DES. Reports have been collapsed into eight categories of maltreatment. Most categories are self-explanatory; a few, however, warrant description:

Dependent child: Child whose parent(s)/guardian(s) are too unable, unwilling, or dysfunctional to assume responsibility to protect the child from physical or emotional harm, or provide the child with the necessities of life, but for whom there are no specific allegations of abuse or neglect.

Minor abuse/neglect: Child has minor injuries or minor signs of neglect. In addition, family may display multiple stress factors which place the child at risk.

"Other" abuse: Includes death allegations due to suspected neglect or abuse or suspicious "accidents" as well as a certain number of miscoded reports.

Potential abuse/neglect: Child has no injuries or signs of neglect but reporting source states that child may be injured or neglected if there is no intervention.

Complete Immunizations among 2-year-olds: Defined by 1993 methodology as children who received four doses of Diphtheria Tetanus Pertussis (DTP), three doses of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV), and one dose of Measles Mumps Rubella (MMR) by their second birthday.

DES: Arizona Department of Economic Security

DHS: Arizona Department of Health Services

DPS: Arizona Department of Public Safety

DYTR: Arizona Department of Youth Treatment and Rehabilitation

Diagnosed Cases of HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) Infection/AIDS: Individuals whose diagnoses falls into one of three categories: *HIV asymptomatic* - testing positive for the HIV virus or antibody to the HIV virus but having no documented illness; *HIV symptomatic* - HIV infection and diagnosed conditions of illness not included among those meeting the Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) criteria; and *AIDS* - the diagnosis of any one of 25 conditions for adults (24 conditions for pediatric cases with ages less than 13 years) and/or absolute counts of the CD4+ T-lymphocyte immunologic marker less than 200 per microliter of blood or a percentage of such lymphocytes less than 14 percent.

Dropout/Rate: A "dropout" is a student who was enrolled for any length of time during the school year or at the end of the prior school year, who was not enrolled at the end of the current school year, and whose absence cannot be explained by transfer to another school, graduation, or death (e.g., dropped out, was expelled, or status unknown). "Dropout rate" is the number of dropouts divided by total enrollment (i.e., the total number of students who were enrolled for any length of time during the school year or at the end of the prior school year).

Firearm-related Deaths: Deaths recorded as being caused by the use of firearms, including unintentional accidents, suicides, homicides, and those in which the intent was undetermined.

Firearm-related Hospitalizations: Children admitted to hospitals with over 50 beds and whose injuries were recorded as being caused by the use of firearms, including unintentional accidents, suicide and homicide attempts, and those in which the intent was undetermined.

Food Stamp Program: Designed to alleviate hunger and malnutrition among low-income households (that apply for participation) by providing food stamp coupons redeemable through normal channels of trade, this program is funded by the Food and Nutrition Service of the United States Department of Agriculture and administered in Arizona by the Department of Economic Security.

Free and Reduced-cost Meal Program: Federally sponsored child nutrition program that supports the provision of free or reduced-price breakfasts and lunches to children based upon family income guidelines within participating schools.

Graduation Rate: The number of students who completed graduation requirements within *four* years (i.e., graduates) divided by the class population (i.e., the unduplicated number of students who began high school there four years previously, or transferred into the class during the four years of high school, less those who transferred to another school or died).

Head Start: Project Head Start is a federally funded compensatory education program that serves the developmental needs of handicapped children and children from low-income families. It provides comprehensive services to children and their families in an attempt to improve their intellectual, social, and physical development, self-esteem, and mental health.

Infant Deaths: Deaths occurring from birth to within one minute of one year of age.

Juvenile Incarceration: Youths who have been adjudicated for crimes and committed to one of five secure DYTR facilities in Phoenix and Tucson.

Juvenile Referral: A request that a court take appropriate action concerning a juvenile alleged to have committed a delinquent or incorrigible act. Referrals can be generated by various sources, including law enforcement, schools, parents, and probation officers.

Late or No Prenatal Care: Women giving birth who were not known to have undergone their first clinical examination during the first trimester of pregnancy.

LEP (limited English proficient): Students having a low level of skill in comprehending, speaking, reading or writing the English language because of being from an environment in which another language is spoken.

Low Birth-weight Births: Since 1990, this refers to infants with a birth weight of less than 2,500 grams (5.5 lbs.); prior to 1990, it included infants weighing 2,500 grams or less.

Migrant Child Education: Supplemental educational, health, and other support services provided to migrant students ages 3 through 21, utilizing federal funds under Public Law 100-297.

Mortality Rate: Number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

Newborns in Intensive Care Program: All critically ill infants born in Arizona who are in need of special care within 96 hours of birth and who receive services through the statewide Newborn Intensive Care Program.

Out-of-home Care: A living arrangement in which children and youth reside outside their own homes under the case management and planning responsibility of the primary state, county, or tribal agency. These living arrangements are usually state licensed, publicly funded, and court ordered or legally designated.

State-approved Child Care Spaces: Includes spaces that are licensed, certified, or approved by state agencies (DES, DHS, or ADE).

Supplemental Nutrition Programs: Includes two programs, **Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)** and the **Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP)**. Both programs support low-income pregnant, breastfeeding, and postpartum women, and infants and children (up to age 5 for WIC, age 6 for CSFP) by providing nutritious food and nutritional education services.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Child and County Total Populations: Estimates for 1993 were prepared by Tom Rex, Center for Business Research, Arizona State University.

Note: Unless noted otherwise, child population includes children ages 0-17 (i.e., under 18 years of age).

Demographic Comparisons: Head of household with highest education less than 9th grade and percent of female head-of-households with children under five that live in poverty were taken from 1990 census data. Unemployment numbers (annual average for 1993) were obtained from DES, Research Administration. Per capita personal income (1992) was obtained from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Divorce and birth rates (1992) were obtained from DHS, Office of Planning, Evaluation and Public Health Statistics.

Data for Individuals Served by Indian Tribal Agencies: Many social services for Native Americans living on reservations are provided within their own social service system, rather than through state agencies. To this end, the following indicators do not include information on such services and/or cases, and therefore will be an undercount of all such services provided to Native Americans: children receiving state-supported behavioral health services, child abuse reports, out-of-home care, juvenile arrests, juvenile referrals, and firearm-related hospitalizations. In addition, public school-based indicators (e.g., dropouts, graduation rates, ADM, achievement scores) cover only Native Americans attending public schools.

CHILD POVERTY

Children Living in Poverty (0-4 and 0-17 yrs.): Data for 1993, 1990, and 1980 were prepared by Tom Rex, Center for Business Research, Arizona State University.

Note: Data for 1993 were derived by using 1990 estimated numbers and adjusting them to reflect economic and other conditions from 1990 to 1993. Data for 1990 were derived by using the 1989 poverty rate (adjusted to reflect economic and other conditions from 1989 to 1990) applied against the estimated mid-year 1990 population. Data for 1980 were taken from the decennial census in which the poverty rate for 1979 was applied against the April, 1980 population count.

Children in AFDC Families (0-18 yrs.): Data for each fiscal year represent monthly averages and were provided by DES, Family Assistance Administration, *AFDC Statistical Bulletins, FY 1993, FY 1990, and FY 1985*. Percentages of recipients by ethnic/racial group were calculated using December 1992, 1990, and 1985 recipients and applied to the fiscal year monthly averages.

Note: Data represent a monthly average for recipients under the age of 18. Heads-of-households who are under 18 are considered adults and, therefore, not included.

Children in Families Receiving Food Stamps (0-18 yrs.): Data for each fiscal year represent monthly averages and were provided by DES, Family Assistance Administration, *Food Stamps Program Statistical Bulletins, FY 1993, FY 1990, and FY 1985*. Data were derived by applying the percentage of total recipients in November 1992 who were under 18 to the average monthly count of all recipients. Ethnic/racial breakdowns were calculated using December 1992, 1990, and 1985 recipients as applied to the fiscal year monthly averages.

Approved Free/Reduced Lunch Applications (grades K-12): Data for school year 1993/94 were prepared by ADE, Child Nutrition Programs, *October 1993 Public School Children Approved for Free and Reduced-price Meals by County*. Previous years' data were prepared by ADE, Research and Development Unit.

Notes: The indicator represents the number of public school children approved for free or reduced school lunches during a given month as indicated on the chart. Rates were calculated as a percent of children approved for free or reduced-price lunches compared to total K-12 ADM only in districts offering the program (in 1993/94, 24 public school districts did not participate). To calculate the 1993 rate, an increase of 3.5% (projected growth) was added to the 1992/93 ADM figures.

USDA Child Nutrition Program income eligibility guidelines for free meals for a family of four were: $18,655/year in 1993/94; $16,510/year in 1990/91; and $14,560 in 1987/88.

AHCCCS Enrollment (0-19 yrs.): Data for all years were provided by the AHCCCS Administration, Office of Policy Analysis and Coordination.

Note: Enrollment increases since 1990 were due in part to several federal eligibility changes, most notably expanded coverage in 1990 to pregnant women and children under the Sixth Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (SOBRA). Increases in births to teens, in-migration, and total numbers of children living in poverty are also contributing factors.

AHCCCS Covered Births: Data for 1993 were provided by the AHCCCS Administration, Office of Policy Analysis and Coordination, *Newborns by Month through October 1993*. These and previous years' data were provided by the AHCCCS Research Unit.

Homeless Children (0-18 yrs.): Data for 1990 were obtained from DES, Arizona State Data Center, as extracted from the 1990 census. Data from a 1991 and 1993 survey of schools and social service providers were obtained from ADE, Chapter 1 Unit.

Note: The data from the 1990 census was known to be an undercount, while the ADE survey information includes duplication in that some children may have been served by more than one school or agency.

CHILD HEALTH AND SAFETY

Children with No Health Insurance (0-17 yrs.): Data for 1992 were taken from *The Child Welfare Stat Book 1993*, Child Welfare League of America, Washington, DC, as extracted from the United States Bureau of the Census, March 1992, Current Population Survey. Data for 1989 were taken from a one-time study completed by Arizona's Flinn Foundation, *Health Care in Arizona: A Profile, 1989*. Both data sets are based on a population sample and are, therefore, estimates.

Supplemental Nutrition Programs (WIC & CSFP): April 1993 data were obtained from three organizations in Arizona that oversee the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) and the Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP): DHS, Office of Nutrition Services; Inter Tribal Council of Arizona, Inc.; and The Navajo Nation, Navajo Division of Health.

Notes: During 1993, DHS oversaw WIC services for eligible women, infants, and children not living on reservations in all counties except La Paz and for those living on the Hualapai, Hopi, and Cocopah Indian Reservations. DHS also oversaw CSFP services in Coconino, La Paz, Maricopa, Mohave, Pima, Pinal, Santa Cruz, Yavapai, and Yuma counties (other counties do not have this program). The Inter Tribal Council of Arizona oversaw WIC services for Native Americans living in Maricopa County and for those living on all remaining Indian reservations except the Navajo Nation, where services were overseen by the Navajo Division of Health. In order to develop county breakdowns, staff at the Inter Tribal Council placed the numbers for various tribes into the county in which the largest percentage resided.

WIC and CSFP are currently authorized to serve pregnant, breast feeding, and postpartum women, and infants and children up to age 5 for WIC (and up to age 6 for CSFP) determined to be at 185% of the federal poverty level. Program funding is based on the number of "potentially eligible" women, infants, and children (generally determined using the most recent year's number of live births and child population data from the 1990 census).

Complete Immunizations among 2-year-olds: Data for 1993 were provided by DHS, Disease Prevention Unit. Data were collected between June and November of 1993.

Notes: 1993 marks the first year that a "clinic assessment" was used to determine immunization coverage levels. Records of a representative sample of two-year-olds were audited in all public clinics and community health centers (CHC) receiving publicly-purchased vaccines and in 13 private health care plans and AHCCCS plans. Coverage levels are conservative estimates due to the fact that a child was only considered fully-immunized if the dates of each required vaccination were documented in the medical record. Many children were classified as not fully-immunized by default because their records lacked dates for vaccinations given by a previous provider. Factbook 1992 data were derived from a "retrospective study" in which a percent of kindergarten children who had been adequately immunized by several prior age checkpoints was determined.

State data for 1993 are a combined average of private clinics, CHCs, private and AHCCCS plans. County data are averages derived from public clinics and community health centers.

Women Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care: Data for calendar year 1992 were obtained from DHS, Office of Planning, Evaluation and Public Health Statistics, *Selected Maternal, Prenatal Care and Newborn Characteristics by County of Residence*. Data for 1985 and 1990 were also obtained from this office, previously called the Office of Planning and Health Status Monitoring.

Low Birth-weight Births: Data for calendar year 1992 were obtained from DHS, Office of Planning, Evaluation and Public Health Statistics, *Selected Maternal, Prenatal Care and Newborn Characteristics by County of Residence*. Data for 1985 and 1990 were also obtained from this office, previously called the Office of Planning and Health Status Monitoring.

Newborns in Intensive Care Program: Data for fiscal years 1992/93 and 1989/90 were obtained from DHS, Office of Women's and Children's Health.

Notes: The Newborn Intensive Care Program (NICP) is a statewide system of specialized care and follow-up for all infants born in Arizona (including those in rural Arizona or Indian reservations) who are in need of at least 48 hours of specialized care within 96 hours of birth. DHS staff estimate that over 95% of all eligible infants are enrolled in the program. The program has been operating since 1967, but is being added as a new indicator and therefore data for only two time periods are included.

In determining rates and percentages for

this indicator, FY 1992/93 newborn intensive care data were applied against calendar year 1992 birth data, while FY 1989/90 data were applied against calendar year 1990 birth data.

Infant Deaths/Mortality Rate: Data for calendar year 1992 were obtained from DHS, Office of Planning, Evaluation and Public Health Statistics, *Number and Rate of Births and Deaths by County of Residence, 1992*. Data for 1985 and 1990 were also obtained from this office, previously called the Office of Planning and Health Status Monitoring.

Child Drownings (0-4 yrs.): Data for calendar year 1992 were obtained from DHS, Office of Planning, Evaluation and Public Health Statistics, *Characteristics of Drowning Deaths, 1992*. Data for 1985 and 1990 were also obtained from this office, previously called the Office of Planning and Health Status Monitoring.

Firearm-related Deaths (0-19 yrs.): Data for calendar years 1992, 1990, and 1985 were obtained from DHS, Office of Planning, Evaluation and Public Health Statistics, *Firearm-related Fatalities among Children and Adolescents 19 or less years old, 1992, 1990, 1985*.

Firearm-related Hospitalizations (0-19 yrs.): Data for calendar years 1989, 1990, and 1992 were obtained from Morrison Institute for Public Policy, *Child and Adolescent Injury Databook*, (April, 1994).

Homicide Victims (0-18 yrs.): Data for calendar year 1992 were obtained from DHS, Office of Planning, Evaluation and Public Health Statistics, *Homicide Victims (0-18) by County and Ethnic Group, 1992*. Data for 1985 and 1990 were also obtained from this office, previously called the Office of Planning and Health Status Monitoring.

Reported Cases of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (0-19 yrs.): Data for calendar years 1992, 1990, and 1988 were obtained from DHS, Office of HIV/STD Services, Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) Program.

Note: This indicator represents the combined reported cases of syphilis, gonorrhea, herpes, and chlamydia.

Diagnosed Cases of HIV Infection/AIDS (0-19 yrs.): Data for fiscal years 1992/93, 1989/90, and 1984/85 were obtained from DHS, Office of HIV/STD Services, *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Summary*.

Notes: In January 1993, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention revised the classification system for HIV infection and expanded the AIDS definition. The following three clinical categories are presented in a combined fashion in the factbook: HIV asymptomatic, HIV symptomatic, and AIDS (see glossary for definitions).

Information for cases outside of Maricopa and Pima Counties was not included in the county sections due to the low numbers reported and concerns for confidentiality.

Behavioral Health Services: Five agencies are involved in the funding and oversight of behavioral health services to children and adolescents in Arizona. Data for 1992/93 were obtained from: DHS, Division of Behavioral Health; DES, Division of Children and Family Services (end of quarter, point-in-time data only); Arizona Supreme Court, Administrative Office ofthe Courts; DYTR; and ADE, Special Education Unit (ADE participates on the Children's Behavioral Health Council and oversees the payment for the education of children placed in residential services; they do not provide or fund behavioral health services).

Notes: The 1992/93 data presented in this book contain duplication across and within some agencies, which prevents the calculation of population rates for this indicator. For example, DHS numbers include all Title XIX funded services provided by various agencies; ADE numbers are completely contained within DES numbers; and numbers reported for non-residential services include multiple services for the same children.

Data presented in the 1992 Factbook were collected directly from the providers as part of an interagency collaborative statewide need and resource assessment (DHS, 1991), and cannot be compared to numbers used in this Factbook due to significant collection differences.

Family Planning Services: Data for calendar year 1992 were obtained from the Arizona Family Planning Council, *Family Planning Arizona 1980-1992*, (April 1994).

CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT AND OUT OF HOME CARE

Child Abuse Reports and **Alleged Child Abuse Victims (0-17 yrs.):** Data for fiscal years 1992/93,1989/90, and 1984/85 were provided by DES, Administration for Children, Youth and Families, *Child Protective Services Central Registry Reports of Alleged Child Maltreatment by Major Categories of Maltreatment*.

Notes: Numbers were extracted from reports made to Child Protective Services (CPS) by individuals or agencies that suspected the occurrence of child maltreatment. These reports are coded using 23 categories of suspected maltreatment which were collapsed into eight for this report. These data do not include child abuse reports made to Native American Tribal services.

The indicator **child abuse reports** approximates an unduplicated count of all reports made, as categorized by the most severe type of maltreatment named in a report. This indicator does not provide information about the number of children named in the reports (each report may involve up to six children in one household). Neither does it describe the total number of allegations if more than one type of maltreatment were named in a given report (up to ten may be named).

The indicator **alleged child abuse victims** identifies the number of children identified in all reports. The count is duplicated as the same child may be reported more than once during the year.

Active Child Support Enforcement Cases: Data represent active AFDC, and non-AFDC child support enforcement cases as of September 1993 and September 1991. Data were provided by DES, *Division of Child Support Enforcement's Statewide 13-Month Comparison Report*.

Notes: The indicator represents the total number of active cases known to DES, including all active AFDC child support cases, a partial count of cases not involving AFDC (parents may also use their own private legal counsel, represent themselves in court, or use the services provided by the courts), and some cases not identifiable as either AFDC or non-AFDC due to loss of contact with the custodial parent, lack of information about the non-custodial parent, age of the case, or lack of county location.

This count represents cases, not children or families in that there may be more than one case per family (e.g., those involving multiple alleged fathers or those in which support is being pursued against both mother and father).

Children in DES Out-of-home Care (0-17 yrs.): These data represent point-in-time assessments. Data for 1/1/93 and 7/1/90 were provided by DES, Administration for Children Youth and Families, *Social Services Information and Statistical Tracking System*, while data for 7/1/85 were extracted from *Foster Care Tracking System*.

Notes: Data reflect children ages 0-17 with some exceptions. Under certain conditions, services may be extended to serve an 18 year old.

DES placements are made for reasons of abuse/neglect and/or parents inability or unwillingness to care for the child and are categorized by: voluntary placements up to three months, shelter care, foster homes (including relatives acting as foster parents), group homes, residential treatment centers, therapeutic homes, and hospital settings. They do not include placements made by DYTR, county probation departments, or placements made privately by families. Data also do not reflect out-of-home placements made by Native American Tribal support systems.

Out-of-home Care for Children with Developmental Disabilities (0-17 yrs.): These data represent a point-in-time assessment for November 1993 and were provided by DES, Division of Developmental Disabilities (DDD), *Foster Care Clients by County and Placement*.

Note: Data reflect children who are placed in *foster care* for reasons of abuse, neglect, or abandonment, and do not duplicate DES out-of-home placements.

New Out-of-home Placements Reviewed by Foster Care Review Board (0-17 yrs.): Data for calendar year 1993 were provided by the Arizona Supreme Court, Foster Care Review Board. Previous data were collected from the Foster Care Review Board.

Notes: This indicator consists of out-of-home placements under the jurisdiction of the Administrative Office of the Courts, Foster Care Review Board that were reviewed for the first time during the years 1993 and 1990.

Department personnel note that cases enter the Foster Care Review Board's system when an individual or agency files a petition with the courts to declare a child dependent, (i.e., no parent or guardian is willing or able to care for the child). The Review Board reviews the child's case within six months of the child being placed in out-of-home care. Ongoing placements continue to be reviewed at least every six months.

Duplication exists between the Foster Care Review Board count and DES and DDD out-of-home care. This duplication occurs when a petition has been filed to declare a child dependent who has been under the jurisdiction of DES or DDD.

EARLY CARE AND EARLY EDUCATION

State-approved Child Care Spaces: Arizona state approval, certification or licensure to operate family day care homes or child care centers for compensation is governed by units within DES, ADE, and DHS.

The number of children each family day care/group home and center is permitted to serve applies to any one period of time. For example, a family day care home may serve four children in the morning and another four in the evening. All data shown represent actual spaces and not the number of day care facilities. Data presented in this Factbook represent total "capacity," not necessarily the number of spaces actually filled by children.

DES Certified Family Day Care Homes: Data for 11/93 represent a point-in-time assessment and were provided by DES, Division of Children and Family Services, Child Care Administration.

Child Care Slots in Certified Home Providers. Previous years' data were extracted from the DES report, *Family Day Care Homes by County: 1988 & 1990*.

Note: No certification or license is required to operate family day care homes serving 1-4 children in Arizona; however, if a provider chooses to receive DES child care subsidy payments, the home must be DES certified. Similarly, a provider who participates in the federal Child and Adult Food Program (CACFP), must receive ADE certification as an "alternate approval" home.

DHS Certified Day Care Group Homes and Licensed Child Care Centers: Data represent a point-in-time assessment, provided by DHS, Health and Child Care Review Services, Office of Child Care Licensure, *Number of Child Care Slots Available by County and Program, as of October 1, 1993*. Previous data represent point-in-time assessments in June 1985 and 1990 and were also obtained from DHS.

Note: DHS certification as a "day care group home" is required for family day care homes serving 5-10 children for compensation. DHS also licenses all child care/day care centers in the state, including Head Start programs, centers in corporate offices, full-day and part-day preschools, and before/after school programs located on or off a school's campus, but not operated by a public school district. Public school programs are excluded from certification requirements, as are centers operated by tribal units and those on military bases. Centers not licensed by DHS may be approved by ADE in order to receive CACFP food program and/or certified by DES in order to receive public subsidy benefits; however, the number of these centers represents only a fraction of the actual number of such centers.

ADE Alternate Approval Homes: Data represent point-in-time assessments of homes approved as of 9/93 and 9/91. Data for 9/93 were provided by ADE, Child Nutrition Programs, *FY 1994 Child and Adult Care Food Program Provider Participation by County*. Data for 9/91 were obtained from the ADE CACFP program information records.

Note: These are family day care homes serving up to four children not related to the caregiver that, in the absence of other state licensing/certification, seek formal approval to participate in the Child and Adult Care Food Program. Although DES certified family day care homes, DHS certified day care group homes/child care centers, and family day care homes on military bases may also participate in the ADE Child and Adult Care Food Program, they are not included in this count. Spaces in ADE Alternate Approval Homes were calculated assuming four spaces per home.

Notes to State-approved Child Care Spaces in State and County Tables:

Children under six with working parents: 1990 census data, showing that 54.9% of Arizona's children under age six lived in single or two-parent working households, were applied to 1993 state and county population estimates of children ages 0-5.

DES Subsidized Day care: Data for federal and state child care subsidies represent the monthly average number of children receiving subsidies during Fall 1994. Data were provided by DES, Child Care Administration, *Number of Children in Subsidized Child Care by State Subsidized Child Care and Federal Subsidized Child Care*.

School Age Child Care: Data were obtained from ADE, Research and Development Division, *School Based Child Care Study*. This report describes results from a May 1993 survey mailed to principals, and a follow-up phone survey. Both studies were included in DES *State of Arizona Child Care Study*, January 1994.

Note: Although the ADE phone and mail surveys gathered information on a variety of school-based child care programs, only school age (K-8) before/after school programs operated by school districts are described in this Factbook.

Head Start: Data for academic year 1993/94 were reported by individual Head Start directors based on their funded enrollment slots as of September 30, 1993 (filled by three-, four-, and five-year-olds, with age being determined as of September 1, 1993). Data for 1990/91 were provided by Ellsworth Associates, *Project Head Start Program Information Reports*.

Note: Funded enrollment slots refer to the capacity of a program at any one time. As children move in and out of a program, a single enrollment slot may serve more than one child over the course of an academic year.

Arizona Head Start Grantees: There are seven Arizona Head Start grantees serving non-reservation, non-migrant children: Child Parent Centers, Inc., City of Phoenix Human Services Department, Maricopa County Social Services Department, Northern Arizona Council of Governments, Pinal-Gila Community Services, Inc., Southwest Human Development, and Western Arizona Council of Governments.

In 1993, the vast majority of enrollment slots for the Arizona Head Start grantees were filled by four-year-olds (80%), followed by three-year-olds (19%). The remaining 1% were filled by five-year-olds with special needs. During Fall 1993, 649 children with special needs were served.

Indian Head Start Grantees: Data were reported by individual Head Start directors for the 12 tribes which served children in Arizona: Cocopah, Colorado River, Gila River, Havasupai, Hopi, Hualapai, Navajo, Pascua Yaqui, Salt River Pima Maricopa, San Carlos Apache, Tohono O'Odham, and White Mountain Apache. Data from the Quechan tribe were not included since they had no Arizona children participating in their program. In 1993, three-year-olds filled 26% of enrollment slots; four-year-olds filled 72%; and five-year-olds filled 2%.

Migrant Head Start Grantee: The Arizona Migrant Head Start Program is operated by Arizona Affiliated Tribes and serves children whose parents are identified as "migrant," i.e., who travel across county lines for at least one night during a given year to do farm labor.

Migrant Head Start operates in Maricopa, Pinal, and Yuma counties, serving migrant children who meet the income eligibility requirement for Head Start. Three-year-olds filled 42% of all enrollment slots; four-year-olds filled 53%; and five-year-olds filled the remaining 5% of enrollment slots.

State-administered Preschool Services: The following preschool services are administered by ADE:

Special Education: Data for academic year 1992/93 and 1990/91 were collected as a one-day count on 12/1/92 and 12/1/90. ADE, Special Education Section provided the 1992/93 data, *Preschool Census Count*. Data for 1990/91 were provided by ADE School Finance Unit, *Year End Enrollment Reports*.

Notes: The large increase from 1990 to 1992 was due to the implementation of a federal mandate to provide special education services to all eligible four-year-olds by 1990 and to all eligible three-year-olds by 1992.

There is a degree of overlap between the state special education preschool numbers and Head Start as some children receive both services. In 1992, approximately 4% of special needs children who enrolled in Head Start also enrolled in a state supported special education preschool program.

Migrant Child Education: Data for both fiscal years 1992/93 and 1990/91 were provided by ADE, Migrant Child Education Unit, *Arizona Migrant Preschool Students*.

Notes: Migrant child education is a federally funded program currently serving children in six counties: Cochise, La Paz, Maricopa, Pima, Pinal, and Yuma. Children may be served in site-based programs, home-based programs, or both.

All identified migrant three-, four-, and five-year-olds (preK) are eligible for ADE migrant child education services, whereas Migrant Head Start eligibility includes a low-income criteria. The only known instance where the two programs overlap occurs in the Dysart Unified preschool (Maricopa County), where the migrant program is co-funded by ADE and Migrant Head Start and served approximately 66 children in FY93.

A Migrant Even Start preschool program is offered in Crane School District (Yuma County). These 39 children are counted in the Yuma County migrant preschool numbers in FY93.

Chapter 1: Data for academic years 1993/94 and 1990/91 were provided by the ADE, Chapter 1 Unit's enrollment applications and reflect both home-based and site-based programs.

Chapter 1 is part of a federal program providing funding for pre-kindergarten to grade 12 compensatory education programs for children functioning below their peers in reading, math, and/or language arts.

Even Start: Data for academic years 1993/94 and 1990/91 were provided by the ADE, Chapter 1 Unit's enrollment applications. The program currently serves children in Maricopa, Pima, Santa Cruz, and Yuma counties.

Even Start is a federally funded intergenerational literacy program that serves low-income children with a compensatory preschool program and provides their parents/guardians with adult education programs.

At-Risk Pilot Project: Data represent enrollment as of 10/28/93 and 5/1/91 and were provided by ADE, Early Childhood Services, *At-Risk Preschool Enrollment*.

Note: These data show the number of preschool children reported by districts as being included in the state-funded full-day or half-day at-risk pilot programs which operated in school districts within the following counties: Apache, Cochise, Coconino, Maricopa, Navajo, Pima, Pinal, and Yuma.

Notes to Federal and State-supported Preschool Services in State and County Tables:

Estimated Need: The following factors affect the accuracy of the estimate of three- and four-year-olds in poverty, and therefore cause an overestimate of the percent of eligible children served by federal/state preschool programs: a small number of five-year-olds were served by programs, but not included in the estimate of children in poverty; up to 10% of children Head Start serves do not have to meet the federal poverty guideline requirement; and, a possible undercount in the 1990 Census of Native Americans, other minority populations, and undocumented immigrants.

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CHILDREN IN SCHOOL (GRADES K-12)

Note: All data from ADE profiled in this book refer only to students attending Arizona public schools.

Average Daily Membership: Data for academic years 1992/93, 1989/90, and 1984/85 obtained from ADE, *Annual Reports of the Superintendent of Public Instruction* (12/93, 12/90, and 11/85 reports).

Note: Increases between 1984/85 and 1989/90 are attributed in part to the addition of students served by school-based preschool handicapped and at-risk programs.

Students Identified as Limited English Proficient: Data for academic year 1992/93 were obtained from ADE, Bilingual Education Unit, *Bilingual Programs and English as a Second Language Programs, 1992-1993 Executive Summary*, (January, 1994). Previous years' data were taken from similar reports for 1989/90 (January, 1991) and 1984/85 (December, 1985).

Notes: Rates for this indicator are calculated as a percentage of total student enrollment as reported on each district's primary home language census.

The increase in the number of students identified as limited English proficient between 1984/85 and 1992/93 is believed to be due in part to the enactment of a state statute in 1984/85 requiring the identification of such students and to the establishment in 1988/89 of an LEP weight in the school funding formula.

Students receiving Migrant Services: Data for fiscal years 1992/93, 1990/91, and 1984/85 were provided by ADE, Migrant Child Education Unit, *Arizona Migrant Students*.

Notes: School age migrant child education is a federally funded program which served children in six counties during 1993: Cochise, La Paz, Maricopa, Pima, Pinal, and Yuma. Services include assistance with language acquisition, tutoring, coursework designed for credit deficient students, and the availability of resource people. The nature and extent of services vary by each site's specific needs and existing services.

Dropout rate (grades 9-12): Data for academic years 1991/92 and 1992/93 were prepared by ADE, School Finance Unit, *Dropout Rate Study, 1991-92 and 1992-93*.

Notes: Dropout data for years prior to 1991/92 are not reported due to definition and data collection changes, thereby making comparisons invalid. The previous definition focused on the net dropout of students during the nine months of the school year. The new definition (used since 1991) includes summer dropouts as well.

For 1992/93 data, ADE notes that one reporting change was made that should not have affected rates. Instead of having a separate dropout report not tied to any other enrollment reports (as was the case for 1991/92), all dropout reporting was incorporated into the enrollment codes and extracted from the Year End Enrollment Report. This was intended to reduce paperwork and improve accuracy.

High School Graduates/Rates: Data for academic years 1990/91, 1991/92 and 1992/93 were prepared by ADE, School Finance Unit.

Notes: The number of "graduates" represents all students completing high school during that year (including those who take more than four years), while the "rate" represents the percent of students who had graduated within four years.

Due to missing reports or perceived errors, the class of 1991 graduation rate excluded data from Tucson Unified (Pima County); Gila Bend Unified, Cave Creek Unified, and Mesa Unified (Maricopa County); and Cibola High School in Yuma Union (Yuma County). The class of 1992 graduation rate excluded Cave Creek Unified and Gila Bend Unified (Maricopa County); Chinle Unified and Window Rock Unified (Apache County); and Tucson Unified (Pima County).

Arizona Student Assessment Program Results: Data for academic year 1992/93 were provided by ADE, Research and Development Unit, *Arizona Student Assessment Program: March 1993 Assessment Results, State of Arizona*.

Notes: Arizona Student Assessment Program (ASAP) data represent state

and county score summaries of a new state assessment program administered for the first time statewide in March 1993. The scores for "English non-mediated assessment" (i.e., English version of assessment without any mediation given to students) were included in this Factbook since no aggregate score including the "Spanish non-mediated" and "mediated" assessments were available.

Norm-referenced Testing Results: Data for Fall 1992 and Spring 1990 were provided by ADE, Research and Development Unit.

Notes: Spring 1990 data were extracted from the total language, math, and reading scores of students in grades 2-12 who had taken the state mandated norm-referenced test; students in 2nd - 8th grade took the Iowa Test of Basic Skills (ITBS) while those in 9th - 12th grade took the Tests of Achievement and Proficiency (TAP).

Fall 1992 data represent average scores of 4th and 7th graders who had taken the ITBS and 10th graders who had taken the TAP. Language scores were extracted from usage and expression sections of the ITBS (no specific language section was assessed on the TAP); math scores were taken from the math problem solving section of the ITBS and math section of TAP; and reading scores were taken from the reading comprehension of the ITBS and reading section of TAP.

ADE notes that data tapes prior to 1989/90 are not available to compute the state and county averages as depicted in this Factbook, therefore trend data prior to this date are not presented.

TEENS AT RISK

Births to Teens (13-18 yrs.): Data for calendar year 1992 were obtained from DHS, Office of Planning, Evaluation and Public Health Statistics, *Selected Maternal, Prenatal Care and Newborn Characteristics by County of Residence, 1992*. Data for 1985 and 1990 were also obtained from this office, previously called the Office of Planning and Health Status Monitoring.

Teen Suicides (15-19 yrs.): Data for calendar year 1992 were obtained from DHS, Office of Planning, Evaluation and Public Health Statistics, *Number of Suicides by County of Residence and Age Group, 1992*. Data for 1985 and 1990 were also obtained from this office, previously called the Office of Planning and Health Status Monitoring, *Suicide Mortality, Arizona, 1980-1989*, (April, 1991).

Juvenile Referrals (8-17 yrs.): Fiscal year 1992/93 data were obtained from the Arizona Supreme Court, Administrative Office of the Courts.

Note: Data include total number of referrals as well as unduplicated count of individual children.

Juvenile Arrests and Arrests for Violent Crimes (0-17 yrs.): Data for calendar year 1992, 1990, and 1985 were provided by DPS, Uniform Crime Reporting Program, *Annual Statistical Crime Review: Arrest Frequency Distribution by Offense, Age, Sex, Race and Ethnic Origin for Juveniles*.

Notes: Arrests involving multiple charges are categorized by the most severe offense. The number of arrests obtained from the DPS report may not align with arrests shown in other national or local reports as sources and method of collection vary.

The Yuma County Police Department was unable to report 1992 arrests to DPS due to the implementation of a new database system. Therefore, these data were gathered directly from the Yuma County Juvenile Court. Data do not include arrests for Native Americans made on reservations.

Juveniles committed to state correctional facilities: Data for calendar years 1990 and 1993 were obtained from DYTR, Management Information System Unit, (May 27, 1994 memo).

Note: Data were extracted from diagnostic unit records by DYTR's Management Information Systems and includes "new commits" (individuals admitted to DYTR who have never been in the system before; code 1), and "recommits" (individuals who were previously committed, had finished their sentence, and then were recommitted as part of a new sentence; code 2). These data do *not* include "parole violators" (individuals who were previously committed and reentered into the system because of a parole violation; code 9), and others who had been committed prior to the year for which data were collected and who were still committed nor do they include individuals on parole who are being served through community residential or community case management programs.

The rates for this indicator were calculated using an age 13-17 population base, although the total indicator counts included a few adolescents under the age of 13. Exact age breakdowns were not available at the time the Factbook was finalized, and therefore those under age 13 could not be removed from the count.

Alcohol and Drug Use: All data were provided by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission as follows: 1993 data from *Substance Abuse and Public School Students: Arizona 1993;* 1990 data *from Substance Abuse in Arizona*; and 1988 data from *Drug Use Survey, Arizona High Schools*.

Juveniles Held in County Detention Facilities: This indicator does not appear in the current edition of the Factbook as the existing collection methods do not permit access to an unduplicated statewide count. However, staff from the Arizona Supreme Court, Juvenile Services division and Management Information Systems Division have recently completed the statewide installation of the Juvenile Online Tracking System (JOLTS). This system will provide access to statewide statistical data, including an unduplicated count of juveniles in detention.

Developed by the Maricopa County Juvenile Court, JOLTS has been used in Maricopa County for a number of years and in Pima and Yuma Counties for the last few years. JOLTS operates in juvenile probation departments, county detention facilities, and in juvenile courts. It will provide instant access to juvenile offender information which can be used in future editions of the Factbook.

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